

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE

OF
Ancient Free & Accepted Masons

OF MINNESOTA,

AT ITS'

Thirtieth Grand Annual Communication,

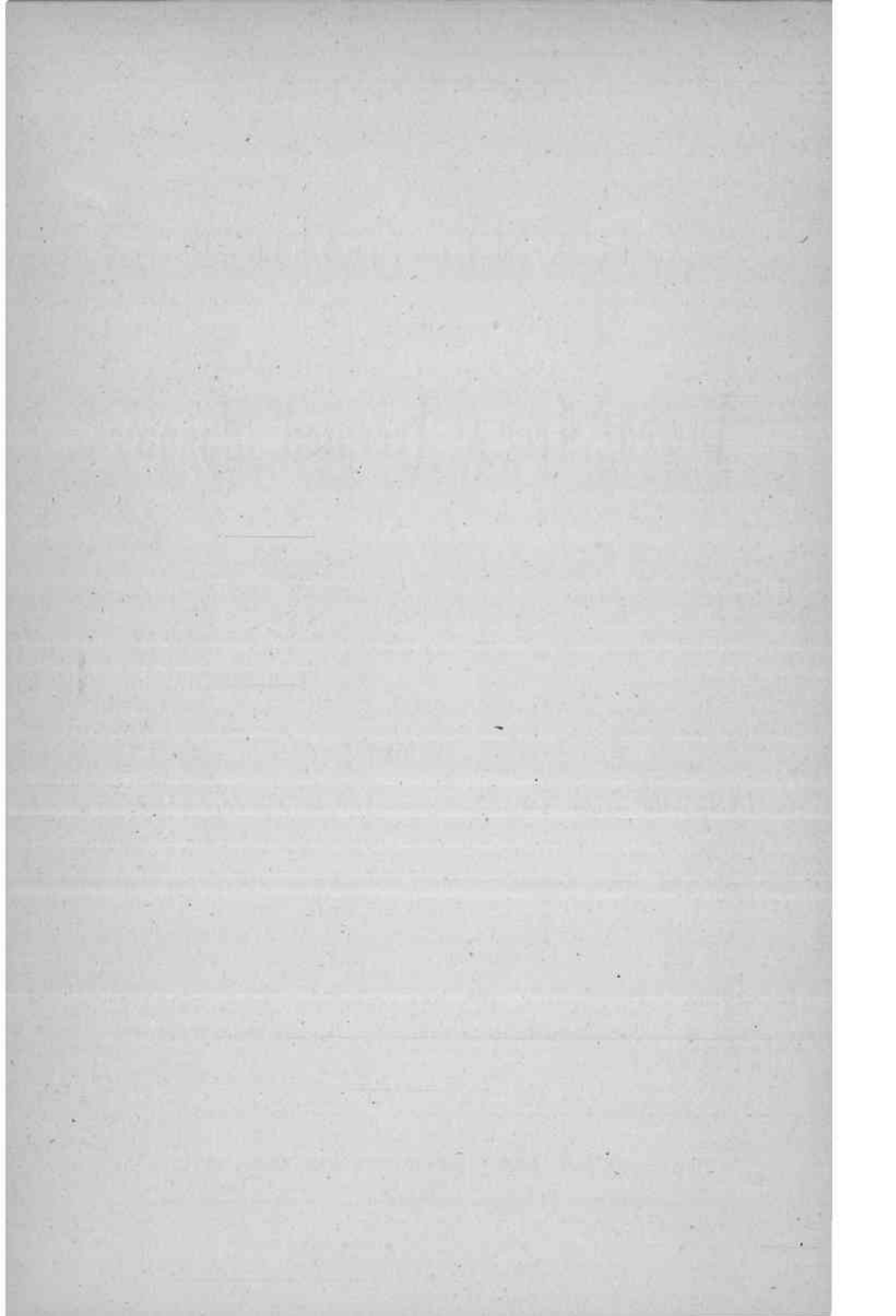
IN THE CITY OF SAINT PAUL,

JANUARY 9TH AND 10TH, A. D. 1883, A.°. L.°. 5883.

ORDERED TO BE READ IN ALL THE LODGES.

M.°. W.°. C. HENRY BENTON, G.°. M.°, MINNEAPOLIS.
R.°. W.°. A. T. C. PIERSON, G.°. S.°, SAINT PAUL.

ST. PAUL:
O. G. MILLER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
1883.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

FIRST DAY.

In accordance with the provisions of the Grand Constitution, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Minnesota, convened at Masonic Hall, St. Paul, on Tuesday, January 9, A. D. 1883, A. L. 5883, at 12 M.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master, assisted by the following officers, opened a lodge of Master Masons, preparatory to the opening of the Grand Lodge:

M. W. C. HENRY BENTON.....	Grand Master.
R. W. HENRY R. DENNY.....	Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. R. H. GOVE.....	Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. JOSEPH H. THOMPSON.....	Grand Treasurer.
R. W. A. T. C. PIERSON.....	Grand Secretary.
W. REV. R. FORBES.....	Grand Chaplain.
W. ALBERT MARDEN.....	Grand Senior Deacon.
W. W. T. WILKINS.....	Grand Marshal.

Representatives of one hundred and seventeen lodges responded to the call of the roll.

Alma, No. 131.....	Not represented.
Humboldt, No. 132.....	L. E. Booth, W. M.
Golden Sheaf, No. 133.....	John House, W. M.
	B. K. Rush, S. W.
	John D. Good, proxy for J. W.
Cokato, No. 134.....	Frank Griffith, J. W.
Nelson, No. 135.....	Sylvester R. Wells, S. W.
Walnut, No. 136.....	Not represented.
Appleton, No. 137.....	Chas. F. Ireland, S. W.
Orion, No. 138.....	E. A. D. Salter, W. M.
	L. N. Larson, J. W.
Verndale, No. 139.....	C. W. Brown, W. M.
Little Falls, No. 140.....	J. H. Rhodes, W. M.
	D. T. Calhoun, S. W.
Crookston, No. 141.....	W. D. Hurlbut, W. M.
	T. C. Shapley, proxy for J. W.
Currie, No. 142.....	A. T. Crowl, W. M.
Lake View, No. 143.....	C. H. Mero, W. M.
Bird Island, No. 144.....	Wm. P. Fowle, S. W.
Melrose, No. 145.....	Not represented
Benton, No. 146.....	Jno. B. Russell, W. M.
Canby, No. 147.....	E. A. Gove, proxy for W. M.
Quarry, No. 148.....	J. C. Goodnow, W. M.
Guardian, No. 149.....	Thos. C. Arnold, W. M.
Warren, No. 150.....	Emmit W. Rossman, W. M.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. A. T. C. PIERSON.....	Past Grand Master.
M. W. G. B. COOLEY.....	Past Grand Master.
M. W. CHARLES GRISWOLD.....	Past Grand Master.
M. W. HENRY R. WELLS.....	Past Grand Master.
R. W. AARON GOODRICH.....	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. W. T. RIGBY.....	Past Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. SAMUEL E. ADAMS.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. S. R. MERRILL.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.

R. W. EDGAR NASH	Past Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. LUTHER Z. ROGERS....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. WILLIAM LEE	Past Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. CLARK W. THOMPSON	Past Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. FRED JOSS	Past Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. JOHN H. BROWN.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.

Fraternally submitted,

A. T. C. PIERSON,

J. B. CAREY,

J. E. GETTMAN,

Committee.

ASSISTANT GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary announced the appointment of W. Bro. Thos. Montgomery, (54,) as Assistant Grand Secretary for the present session;

VISITORS.

On motion of Bro. A. La Due, (11,) it was

Resolved, That all Master Masons in good and regular standing be permitted to visit the Grand Lodge during the present Grand Annual Communication.

The Grand Lodge was then called to refreshment until 3:30 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

January 9th, 1883, 3:30 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor, officers and members as at morning session.

COMMITTEES.

The Grand Master announced the following committees: on,

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

I have, I suppose, in the usual number of cases, given to those asking, permission to dispense with some rule or do some act not permitted without, endeavoring to keep within my powers in this respect, and to serve only the best interests of the craft. I have several times been asked to dispense with the rule which requires residence of one full year within the jurisdiction of a lodge before an applicant can petition for the degrees. This, I have invariably refused; in some cases as where the applicant formerly resided there, or has done business there, perhaps he is as well known to the brethren there as he will be a year from now, but it will be a bad precedent.

The rule is a wholesome one, and I believe it better that it be rigidly enforced.

HALLS DEDICATED.

On the 22nd day of February, 1882, assisted by W. J. R. Carey (79) as D. G. M., R. W. H. R. Denny, S. G. W., W. W. T. Wilkin as J. G. W., R. W. A. T. C. Pierson, G. S., R. W. J. H. Thompson, G. T., W. Rev. Robert Forbes, G. C., W. E. J. Davenport, (112) G. M., and other brethren, among whom were R. W. Aaron Goodrich, P. D. G. M., and one of the pillars of this Grand Lodge, and R. W. Edgar Nash, P. S. G. W., a brother who knows how to be, and is, useful on all masonic occasions, I dedicated the hall of Khurum Lodge, No. 112, in Minneapolis. A lodge young in years, but one of the best and most flourishing lodges in the State. W. Bro. Foote, the Master, who has done so much during the past year to bring his lodge to the front, and done it so well, may feel thankful that he had such good material to work with. They have one of the finest halls in the State, admirably fitted and arranged; are out of debt with money enough for all their necessities, and feel proud, as well they may.

On the 21st day of November, 1882, assisted by R.: W.: H. R. Denny, S.: G.: W.:, and by a sufficient number of well skilled brethren of Hastings, and surrounding towns, I dedicated the hall fitted and occupied by the lodges at Hastings. This hall, while not as large as that of Khurum Lodge, is fitted and furnished with everything needed to make it attractive, comfortable, and convenient for the masonic uses to which it was dedicated, and reflects the utmost credit upon its founders for their zeal and their liberality. I was royally entertained by the brethren of Hastings, and I have felt ever since that it does a man good to meet and mingle with his fellow men.

CORRESPONDENCE.

During the year my advice has been frequently asked by officers and masons of this jurisdiction upon all manner of masonic subjects, that were interesting to him who asked and to me, and has always in such cases been cheerfully given. I have found in the discharge of this duty a great deal of pleasure, and profit too. I have by this means been brought into closer and more intimate fraternal relations with the brethren. My frequent official correspondence with brethren from different parts of the jurisdiction, has made me feel as though I was constantly among them and with them. Sometimes I have been asked questions which, to answer called only for the quoting of some provision of the Grand Lodge Constitution or of some well established rule or regulation of the Grand Lodge. Then the answer was not as cheerfully given. The pleasure of the correspondence, for a pleasure it was even in such cases, was somewhat marred by the query of my own mind. "Can it be possible that any mason has accepted the position of Master of a lodge, and undertaken the discharge of the duties of that position, without first in some way, provided himself with copies of all the Grand Lodge Constitutions, Rules, and Regulations?"

DECISIONS.

It often happens that questions of importance unexpectedly arise, which must be determined before the time for the meeting of the Grand Lodge to enable officers or masons to act advisedly. It has for many years been the custom in this jurisdiction to submit such questions to the Grand Master, whose answer, called a decision, has the force of law until the next communication of the Grand Lodge, and thereafter, provided the decision be then submitted to, and approved by the Grand Lodge. This is as it should be, provided it is the Master of a lodge that asks advice, or desires assistance or information. In two instances during the year I have been asked for an opinion, when I *feared*, without knowing it to be so, that some one took exceptions to the acts of some present or past Master, and desired an opportunity to criticise those acts, but with the purest of motives and of course without intending any harm. If the Grand Master should make a decision when asked to do so by one not the Master, there would always be danger of conflicting or unnecessarily interfering with the Master. I have sometimes refused official opinions where the request did not come from the Master or from the Secretary writing for him. I have given, among others, the following official opinions during the year, which I submit for your consideration :

First —The Grand Master will of course, in his discretion, at all times, counsel with, advise and assist all masons applying to him in all matters pertaining to masonry, but while he has power to do so, he ought never to give an official opinion, having the force of law, except to the Master of a lodge, or upon his request. The Master should in all things give all needed counsel and assistance to the craft within his jurisdiction. The Grand Master should when occasion requires it, advise and assist him, and should if necessary direct and control his acts.

Second.—A lodge whose charter has been destroyed by fire (Cornelian Lodge, No. 40,) may meet and work in the absence

of its charter. The fact that the lodge has been regularly chartered by competent authority is not changed simply because the best evidence of that fact has been destroyed. Of course the lodge will at the earliest opportunity apply to the Grand Lodge for a duplicate of its charter, as it should not be without that evidence in its lodge room if it can be avoided.

Third.—A brother was once charged with unmasonic conduct and acquitted. Can he again be charged with, and put upon trial for, the same offense?

Answer. No. Perhaps, however, the acquittal of which you speak was only a decision made by the Master or by the lodge that the charges, because of informality or for some other reason, be not entertained, and the same were therefore dismissed. If so, charges for the same offense may perhaps be again preferred, and trial thereon had. The true test is, has the brother already been in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense? If he has not, charges may be again preferred and the brother put upon his trial. My construction of Rule One of the Trial Code is this: When the charges are reduced to writing and presented, it is for the Master in the first instance to determine from a personal inspection of them, whether they are regular in form or not, and whether the lodge has jurisdiction to try the brother accused. In doing this he may, if he chooses, ask the advice of any disinterested brother, or the aid of any committee he may see fit to appoint. He may even in his discretion, put any question to a vote of the lodge, but this is unnecessary. The Master in this way determines preliminary questions, and decides either to dismiss the charges or to entertain them. If he decides to entertain them he appoints the "Committee of Investigation" mentioned in the rule, which I construe to mean, a committee to take and report in writing to the lodge all evidence pro and con. Upon the evidence taken by this committee and reported, the lodge, in the manner prescribed by Rule Six, pronounces the guilt or innocence of the accused. If he be by this vote pronounced innocent, such an acquittal would of course effectively bar any

other prosecution for the same offense. A dismissal of the charges either by the Master or by vote of the lodge, at any earlier stage in the proceedings would not probably be such a bar, and yet when tried by the test above given it might be.

Fourth.—Certain members of “Star in the West” Lodge, No. 60, became and are charter members of Melrose Lodge, No. 145. They never were dimitted in form by “Star in the West” Lodge. Where is their membership now?

Answer. They are now members of Melrose Lodge. The Grand Lodge regulations prohibit dual membership. I cannot punish Melrose Lodge, because the officer who constituted it failed to require the written evidence from its members of their withdrawal from their former lodge as required to do by the resolution of 1879, page 52. I therefore, knowing that dispensation issued only to those who were clear on the books, construe their act in becoming members of the new lodge as a withdrawal from the old. This, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, are not to be regarded as a precedent. The resolution of the Grand Lodge referred to must be observed in future. Upon certificate of the Secretary of Melrose Lodge of membership there you may now issue and furnish to the Secretary of Melrose Lodge a dimit in each case. Please do this that the records of both lodges may be complete.

Fifth.—A dimit is not absolutely required with a petition for affiliation (Dec. 1865, p. 539). The absence of a dimit may in many cases be satisfactorily explained, when other evidence, the best that can be produced, will be received to show that the applicant is a non-affiliate in good standing. In case a brother is stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues and afterward pays in full the amount due the lodge, and receives the certificate of the fact to which he is entitled, (Dec. 1875, p. 14,) that certificate satisfactorily explains the absence of a dimit and with it his petition for affiliation may be received and acted on.

Sixth.—I have been asked during the year by several different Masters to give an opinion as to whether certain facts, particu-

larly stated in each case, amounted to physical disqualification. In one case, where the applicant wore an artificial foot, having entirely lost that member, I decided that the defect did disqualify. In all other cases I left it for the Masters who could see, and consequently the better judge, to determine for themselves aided by the following general instructions. The words "Hale and sound and not deformed or dismembered," found in the Grand Lodge Constitution, may be construed as meaning, not dismembered; healthy and robust, and not so far unsound or ill-formed, but that he has an erect and manly carriage, and can if made a mason readily do all that will be required of him. They cannot mean physical perfection, because but a small proportion of men are absolutely perfect physically.

I should be very glad if our Constitution permitted us to receive a man with a sound head and heart even if he were obliged to walk with an artificial foot, but in my opinion it does not.

Seventh.—The Supreme being which we call God is *Omniscient* and *Omnipotent*. Man cannot comprehend these attributes any more than he can comprehend infinity. The only definition I can give you of, Supreme Being, is that it is a Being that is Supreme. He is far above and beyond man's utmost comprehension. It will suffice if we believe in such a Being, and that He will punish vice and reward virtue.

Eighth.—The Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution found on p. 48, proceedings 1882: "Resolved that the action of..... Lodge, No..... whereby Bro. D. was on June 4th, 1881, indefinitely suspended from all the rights and privileges of masonry be, and the same is hereby in all things reversed." The report of the committee shows only that this action was taken because of "grave errors and irregularities" in the proceedings before the subordinate lodge.

Question. Is Bro. D. a member of our lodge in good standing? If not, is he a non-affiliate mason in good standing?

Answer. Bro. D. is a member of your lodge. If the action of the Grand Lodge was equivalent to an acquittal he is in good

standing. If it was equivalent to holding only that the trial below was a mis-trial, it may be that a new trial upon the same charges is still required. If so, he is a member, but under charges. I cannot tell without further information as to the facts, in which position he is.

Ninth.—I have during the year refused in many instances, too many to report in detail, to approve by-laws. Among those which I did not approve were several making a brother ineligible to office, if in arrears for dues, they being in conflict with Sec. 26, Title 5, Grand Lodge Constitution. Several requiring adjoining fee. This is forbidden by resolution, proceedings 1874, p. 33. One providing for suspension for non-payment of dues. Several providing for a reprimand from the Master for offenses named, but without requiring trial and conviction first. Several providing for arbitration in case of business differences.

Tenth.—In my opinion a lodge is not a proper tribunal for the settlement of business differences. Two brethren may honestly differ in a business matter. The parties are both strictly honest and upright. Each desires to render to the other what is his due. It is no disgrace to either, it is rather to their credit, that they submit their differences to a court for legal settlement. A lawsuit need not by any means imply unfriendly strife. So long as each party only attempts to honestly maintain what he honestly believes to be right, each party to a lawsuit may take each other by the hand, with just as warm and just as friendly a grip, as though they had not honestly differed in their construction of some civil contract.

Eleventh.—I have in several cases refused to approve by-laws which either in terms or by implication authorized the Master to *compel* a member, in person, to watch with a sick brother. Let the Master inform one that a brother needs assistance. It is the duty and the privilege of the one so informed to render that assistance, and he needs no other mandate than the promptings of his own good heart. Compulsion in the matter, robs the brother's act of all virtue, besides even the thought of compulsion in such a matter is repugnant to the principles of Freemasonry.

CONDITION OF MASONRY.

We have a very few weak lodges. Most of our lodges are, however, flourishing. More than ever before, as I think, peace and harmony prevail, not only between the brethren and lodges of this jurisdiction but also between ourselves and other jurisdictions. Our subordinate lodges are as a rule doing good work. So far as I am at present advised, all their officers for the coming year are masons well skilled in the mysteries of the craft, abundantly able to guard, care for, and promote the interests of Freemasonry. Relying upon their skill, and upon the zeal and fidelity of the rank and file of masons, I bespeak for masonry in this jurisdiction during the coming year, a brim full and running over measure of success and prosperity.

There have been during the past year some errors, it is true, and some of them should be corrected. Some lodges, as will be seen by the reports of the District Deputies, need to brace up and be more attentive to the interests of the craft. Some of the officers of the past year were not sufficiently informed. Some even forgot some of the moral teachings of masonry. But these are rare exceptions, and are, as I believe, becoming more and more rare every year. Masonry in this jurisdiction at least, and I believe everywhere, is making continued progress; advancing toward the better.

We never make money a standard of worth, or consider a lack of it of itself any disgrace or discredit, yet a lodge which maintains a healthy condition financially, and which manages her business affairs prudently and successfully, has the means as well as the skill to enable her to do more and better masonic work than she would were she shiftless. The returns of the subordinate lodges will show in detail their condition in this respect, and I have no doubt in most instances the showing will be a creditable one.

As to the Grand Lodge, I take great pleasure in reporting that her records were never clearer or more complete, and her finances

never in a more satisfactory condition. The report of the Grand Treasurer will show that we have now in the treasury \$4614.33 as against \$3337.84 one year ago. One hundred dollars of this increase is interest received on deposits. The Widow's and Orphan's Fund has been guarded by the Grand Treasurer with equal care and skill. The Grand Lodge surely owes to our Grand Secretary R. . W. . A. T. C. Pierson and to our Grand Treasurer R. . W. . J. H. Thompson a debt of gratitude, for they have discharged their duties faithfully and well, and I personally return to each of them warm thanks for the assistance they have given me.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I am not aware of any new legislation that the interests of the craft require, unless it be for the providing of a Grand Lecturer. This subject is now in the hands of the Committee on Jurisprudence; they of course have examined it thoroughly and will report. I have therefore no recommendation to make upon the subject. Some of our District Deputies seem to think that if we had a Grand Lecturer, he would practically relieve them of some of the duties assigned to them, but that could not possibly be. You will observe by reading the resolution of 1874, that the work expected of the deputies is entirely different from anything that would be expected of a Grand Lecturer, and is such that no man could do it for the entire jurisdiction. Whether we have a Grand Lecturer or not, I want to see District Deputies continued the same as now, for they can, and most of them will, render to the Grand Master valuable service.

I recommend that you undertake but little new legislation. It will be much better for all of us if we study more, and try to better understand the laws and rules we already have. The broad principles of Freemasonry, if we but study them and follow their teachings, will guide our actions better than any set of rules or code of by-laws we can possibly frame or enact.

The question of the propriety of providing for the benefit of subordinate lodges the form of a code of by-laws—not legislating for them, only providing a *form* to aid them in framing their own acts of legislation—was once mooted in this body, and it decided against the propriety of so doing. For the want of such a form, new lodges have sometimes borrowed of old ones, their by-laws to use for that purpose, and have copied a great many errors and imperfections that exist there because some of the rules that existed when they were framed have since been changed. This has caused much of the labor that I have reported in the matter of the examination of by-laws. I do not know as any action by you is called for in the matter, but I suggest that in the future whoever is entrusted with the duty of framing a code of by-laws, study well the Grand Lodge Constitution, and become familiar with her proceedings before he undertakes the work. I recommend that by resolution you require all new lodges in the future, as a condition precedent to their receiving their charter, to provide themselves with one or more copies of the Grand Lodge Constitution, and with one copy of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge so far as they can be obtained, the same to be lodge property, and always kept as such for the use of its officers and members, instructing the Grand Secretary not to deliver the charter in any case until the lodge has complied with such requirement.

January 28th, 1882, Tuscan Lodge, No. 77, of Waseca, made formal complaint to me that Keystone Lodge, No. 94, Sleepy Eye Lake, had elected and conferred the degrees upon a man who resided at Waseca, F. H. Seymour. I investigated the facts, but because the matter complained of all happened during the previous year, I was of the opinion that it was my duty to report the matter to you for action at this time, instead of taking any arbitrary steps in the matter myself. The facts, so far as I am informed, are as follows: Bro. Seymour in his petition stated that he resided at Sleepy Eye Lake. At the time, he was a railroad conductor running between Sleepy Eye Lake and Waseca,

stopping himself probably as much at one place as the other. His family, a wife only, lived (boarded) at Waseca. He and wife lived together. They had boarded at Waseca in that way since September, 1880. At the general election, November, 1880, and also 1881, he voted at Waseca. In 1881, Keystone Lodge at Sleepy Eye Lake elected him, and made him a Master Mason. In my opinion, while a man may have two or more residences, one permanent, and all the rest for temporary purposes only, he can only apply for the degrees of masonry to the one lodge within whose territorial jurisdiction his permanent residence is. Except in cases of soldiers and sailors who have no domicile, and except of course lodges having concurrent territorial jurisdiction, an applicant has not the privilege of electing for himself which one of two or more lodges he will petition. There is, with the above exceptions, one lodge, and one only, at liberty to make him a mason, and that is the lodge where he at the time actually resides, and has resided during the whole of the year next preceding that time. The words "shall reside," found in the resolution of the Grand Lodge of 1858, must be construed to mean, shall have his *fixed abode*, his *permanent residence*, his *actual domicile*. Must be construed to mean just what the same words mean when found in Article VII, Sec. 1, of our State Constitution.

In my opinion too, in case of doubt as to which one of two or more residences is the domicile, we remove the doubt aided by the acts of the party at the time. The inquiry is, what was his own intention at the time he established his residence? He of course knows better than any one else what his intent was. His intent at the time decides the question. His present desires or conveniences do not figure at all in the matter. He can have but one fixed home, and that one being once established as such remains until actual removal and the establishment of another. It makes no difference whether he boards or keeps house. A boarding-house may be as much his fixed home as any other. If he be a family man and lives with his family on amicable terms, the

fact that he planted his family in a particular place would show pretty conclusively that he intended that place as his residence. The fact that he claimed the right to vote at a particular place must conclusively show that he regarded that place as his fixed abode unless we find that he was attempting to vote fraudulently. Any one of a hundred different acts of his at or about the time might show what his intent then was.

I do not believe the lodge intended any wrong. If there was any fault, it was as it seems to me the neglect of the "Committee of Investigation" to ascertain and report the facts as to his residence.

I do, however, consider it very important that the questions involved in this case be settled, that all may understand the rule in the future. Unless they be properly settled, we will be continually annoyed by conflicting claims of jurisdiction, we have so many railroad men, traveling salesmen, commercial agents, &c., all of whom have a domicile somewhere, but at the same time are floating about the country. I therefore recommend that the matter be referred to a committee to investigate and report what the true rule is, and what action, if any, is required in this case. My correspondence between the parties I will cheerfully submit to such a committee. Perhaps I am misinformed as to some of the facts. Perhaps there are other facts that will throw different light upon the case. If so, the parties can inform the committee.

Verndale Lodge, No. 139, received the petitions of two commercial agents who did not reside in its jurisdiction, and did not in their petitions state where their residence was, elected them, and conferred upon them the first degree. On learning the facts I immediately forbade the lodge from passing the candidates, directing that they stop where they are until further orders be given them. One of my sins of omission is, that I did not arrest the charter of the lodge until the matter could be brought before you. I did not because I preferred to err, if at all, upon the side of leniency. I recommend that this case be referred to some committee to investigate and report. My desire is that such steps

be taken as will tend to prevent any other lodge from doing the like. Some new and inexperienced lodge may possibly commit the same error.

December 1st, 1882, I received from relief Lodge, No. 108, a request for a dispensation to help them out of a bad case. They had elected, initiated and passed a candidate who had not lived a year within their jurisdiction. This request I refused, stopping the candidate where he is until further orders. Subsequently I received complaint from the lodge where he formerly resided. In my opinion, when a man removes from one jurisdiction to another, the jurisdiction he has left has no longer any claim upon him. He simply loses the right to petition anywhere until he has lived in the new place one year. I do not think, from the information I have that the brethren of Relief Lodge intended any wrong. It is the old, old story of carelessness. They did not stop to think how long the candidate had lived there. I recommend that this case too, be referred to a committee.

Death has hit some shining marks during the year. I recommend that the Grand Secretary be directed to inscribe a memorial page containing the names of those brothers who have during the year been called to sit in that other and higher lodge which will soon be the final home of all of us. This is in accordance with your action at our last communication.

On November 23rd, 1882, Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133, at Morris, was burned out. While it saved its charter and records, it lost heavily, and among other things it lost its copy of the Grand Lodge Constitution and a full set of Grand Lodge proceedings. I recommend that the Grand Secretary be instructed to furnish that lodge, without charge, with a copy of the Constitution and with all of the Grand Lodge Proceedings that can be furnished.

CONCLUSION.

Brethren—another year has passed. We have each and all during the time seen much of joy, and something of sorrow. Most of us have during the time been making the journey of life by easy stages with burdens made light and steps made elastic by the smiles of prosperity; have been walking in paths made bright and cheerful by the glowing hearts of loving companions and sympathizing friends. Some of us however have been making difficult progress with burdens made heavy and steps retarded by the frowns of adversity; have been walking along paths that were gloomy and cheerless because lonely. Perhaps he of the light heart and cheerful surroundings, who appears to us to have done so much, is entitled to no greater credit than he of the heavy heart and gloomy surroundings who has seemingly accomplished so little. Possibly the latter has achieved the greater victory of the two. Very likely his struggles cost him more than the easy efforts of the other cost him.

Perhaps I have judged too harshly in speaking of some of those things which I have called errors. Perhaps, were my understanding better I should see in every one more of good and less of evil. I know it is a common fault of us all, clergymen included, to search for what we think is evil and when found hold it up in holy horror for condemnation, instead of making ourselves happier and the world better by striving to find more of good in the world, that we may hold it up for joyful praise and commendation. Perhaps, if we search for it as diligently as we have been searching for that which is bad, we will find that there is more of good in the world than we have heretofore supposed there was.

I believe that a very large proportion of what seems to us to be bad is not really so when viewed in the light of surrounding circumstance. When you come then to consider those things of which I have spoken to you as errors, I have to ask of you, that you guard well, that you do no injustice. Pronounce no harsh

judgment or severe criticism without looking well at all the surroundings of the brother at the time when, as you think, he offended, without calmly asking and answering in your own mind "how much better would I have done in his place with his surroundings and his opportunities?" Let the broad mantle of Masonic Charity cover the errors it is proper to conceal, but wherever you find that occasion requires it, let justice be done, whatever may be the consequences to individuals, that right may reign supreme, and wrong be vanquished.

We will now proceed with the business before us. It will be mostly the usual routine work, but first let me express the wish that the coming year may have for you, each and all, all the smiles of the past, and more too, with none of its frowns; that we may all continually strive for the best, but ever be content with the best possible; and that brotherly love may prevail, and every moral and social virtue cement us.

Respectfully and Fraternally submitted,

C. H. BENTON,

Grand Master.

REFERENCE OF ADDRESS.

On motion of Bro. J. H. Brown (104,) the address of the M.: W.: G.: M.: was referred to a special committee of three for sub-division and reference.

Bros. J. H. Brown (104,) A. La Due (11,) and Chas D. Boyce (2,) were appointed such committee.

The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer presented their reports which were referred to the Committee on Grand Secretary's and Grand Treasurer's Books.

REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

To the M.: W.: Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

In compliance with the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge the Grand Secretary presents his Annual Report.

PROCEEDINGS.

The transactions of the Grand Lodge, had at its last Annual Communication, was printed in style, type, paper, &c., uniform with its predecessors of late years, to the end that when bound they might present a book creditable to the Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

Some delay was had in the make up and distribution by the vain endeavor to obtain certain text which the Grand Secretary was directed to print with the proceedings.

CHARTERS.

The charters ordered at the last Annual Communication were severally made out and delivered as soon after the close of the session as circumstances would admit.

Good deal of time would be saved and much trouble to the Grand Secretary if the Grand Officers, whose signatures are required to charters, would remain in the Grand Secretary's office after the close of the session long enough to affix their signatures to the charters.

DISPENSATIONS.

By direction of the M.·. W.·. G.·. M.·. dispensations for new lodges have been issued as follows:

April 20, 1882, Kodahya, at Browns Valley.

May 8, 1882, Norman, at Ada.

June 5, 1882, Tracy, at Tracy.

Nov. 6, 1882, Wadena, at Wadena.

In each case the constitutional fee accompanied the application.

The dispensations at Chaska and Breckenridge were continued by request; from Ionic, at Olivia, nothing has been heard since last session, and no application has been made for a continuance.

FINANCIAL.

During the year I have received the following sums, which have been paid over to the Grand Treasurer as per receipt herein:

Charter fee twenty-five dollars each for Quarry, Guardian and Warren Lodges.....	\$75 00
Feb. 2, 1882, for Frontier Lodge at Breckenridge (five dollars to apply on charter).....	25 00
And twenty dollars each for dispensations to four lodges as above.....	80 00
Total.....	\$180 00

GRAND LODGE REGISTER.

I have the satisfaction to announce that the Grand Lodge Register has been written up to date, the first instance since 1867, and the lodges are to-day in possession of the Grand Registry No. of each of its members.

Regarding this work of paramount importance all the time possible has been devoted to it, even to the neglect of other matters that some have perhaps thought blameworthy in so doing.

ERRORS IN RETURNS.

It is a very simple matter to make out the annual returns correctly if the books required by the Grand Constitution are possessed by the lodge and kept written up.

In making up the Grand Lodge Registry the returns developed so many errors that if the books of the Grand and subordinate lodges were brought into anything like accord it became necessary to copy the entire list of names in the Grand Registry, numbering 13,078.

Slips were prepared upon which was copied from the returns and compared with the Grand Registry—lodge by lodge, commencing with No. 1—in which was entered the names of each one who had been returned as a member from the organization of the lodge up to and including the last returns, prefixed to the name was the corrected subordinate lodge No. and the G. L. Registry No., and affixed was the status as shown by the returns. I want to repeat, because some of the Secretaries do not appear to comprehend, the slips sent to the lodges contained an abstract of the annual returns as had been sent to the Grand Lodge, nothing more and nothing less except the numbers.

One would hardly think it possible, yet it is true that investigation developed that in one lodge the names of twenty-seven of those who had been raised or affiliated had never been returned!

CORRECTIONS.

The object of securing corrections to the returns was not financial, it would be about impossible to correct the errors in dues; the G. L. may have been overpaid in a very few instances but in the great majority the balance would be found on the other side.

The object was, in sending slips, to get the corrections as a basis for the future.

The returns are the standard for reference, not the slips, they were sent for information and convenience; accompanying the slips was a printed circular requesting that all corrections should be made in the current returns; a few Secretaries have done so, most of them have made corrections on the slips and some have paid no attention to the request.

It is for the Grand Lodge to say whether it wants its records to be properly kept.

APPROPRIATIONS.

In addition to the usual appropriations there are two matters that should receive the attention of the Grand Lodge.

1st. The Grand Lodge Register is nearly filled up, has been in use since 1857 and contains over 13,000 original names besides the changes. A new one is required.

2nd. The property of the Grand Lodge is insured to the amount of \$4,500, which would materially assist in reproducing property should a loss by fire occur, but the register, returns, &c., could not be reproduced. I recommend that the procurement of a fire-proof safe be taken into consideration.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

I have made an arrangement with the different railroads to return the brethren at a reduction of fare on presentation of a certificate signed by the Grand Secretary.

Such certificates have been printed and will be ready for distribution in due time.

Fraternally submitted,

A. T. C. PIERSON,
Grand Secretary.

REPORT OF GRAND TREASURER.

J. H. THOMPSON, Grand Treasurer,

In account with the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota: A. F. & A. M.

RECEIPTS.

1882.

Jan. 10, To cash balance in treasury as per report.....	\$3,337 84
Jan. 11, To cash received of Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, G. S....	4,846 35
Dec. 31, To cash received of Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, G. S....	180 00

1883.

Jan. 9, To cash received int. on G. L. funds for the past year.	100 00
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\$8,464 19

DISBURSEMENTS.

1882.

Jan. 12, By paid order No. 1—Bro. O. G. Miller, for printing certificates.....	\$ 23 75
Jan. 12, By paid order No. 2—Bro. H. Burningham, Grand Tyler.....	25 00
Jan. 12, By paid order No. 3—Dues, (over paid,) Bethel Lodge, No. 103.....	1 00
Jan. 12, By paid order No. 4—Bro. H. R. Wells, Grand Master's Expenses.....	300 00
Jan. 12, By paid order No. 5—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, Foreign Correspondence.....	250 00
Jan. 12, By paid order No. 6—Bro. Thomas Montgomery, assistant to Grand Secretary.....	15 00
Jan. 12, By paid order No. 7—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, account of postage.....	75 00
Jan. 12, By paid order No. 8—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, account of rent of office.....	100 00
Jan. 12, By paid order No. 9—Dues, (over paid,) Hurum Abi Lodge, No. 83.....	50
Jan. 17, By paid order No. 10—Pay Roll, session G. . L. . 1882	1,530 78
May 17, By paid order No. 11—Insurance G. . L. . property...	57 75
May 17, By paid order No. 12—Bro. O. G. Miller, for printing G. . L. . Proceedings.....	300 00
June 31, By paid order No. 13—Bro. O. G. Miller, for printing G. . L. . Proceedings.....	200 00
Sept. 16, By paid order No. 14—Bro. O. G. Miller, bal. printing G. . L. . Proceedings.....	108 58
Oct. 4, By paid order No. 15—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, account of salary.....	500 00
Dec. 31, By paid order No. 16—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, bal. contingencies and postage.....	50 00
Dec. 31, By paid order No. 17—Balance acct., rent of office G. . S.	62 50
Dec. 31, By paid order No. 18—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, bal. account salary.....	250 00

1883.

Jan. 9, Cash balance in the Treasury.....	4,614 33
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 \$8,464 19

Fraternally submitted,

J. H. THOMPSON,

Grand Treasurer.

January 9, 1882.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND REPORT.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' fund, January 12, 1882, J. H. Thompson was elected Treasurer.

1882.

Jan. 12, Cash on hand belonging to the fund.....	\$558 70
Cash received, interest on the fund for the past year.....	27 93

\$586 63

Fraternally submitted,

J. H. THOMPSON, Treasurer,

Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

January 9, 1883.

On motion it was ordered that an evening session be held to hear the address of the Grand Orator.

PETITION.

Bro. H. R. Wells, (36,) presented a petition from Chancey Butler, expelled by Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 89, for restoration. Referred to Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

REFERENCE OF ADDRESS.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your committee to whom the address of the M. W. Grand Master was referred for sub-division respectfully recommend the following references:

1. That so much thereof as relates to dispensations issued be referred to the Committee on Work of Lodges U. D.
2. That so much thereof as refers to correspondence and decisions be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.
3. That all that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's address which comes under the head of recommendations be referred to a special committee of five.

4. That the residue and remainder of the address, not included in above recommendations, be referred to a special committee of three.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN H. BROWN,
A. LA DUE,
CHAS. D. BOYCE,
Committee.

The M. . W. . G. . M. . appointed as the committee on

3. Bros. H. R. Wells, (36,) A. Barto, (60,) W. F. Dickinson, (99,) Edgar Nash, (112,) and J. W. Cowing, (90.)

4. Bros. W. A. Miller, (19,) A. D. Ross, (89,) and C. A. Coe, (2.)

Bro. A. Goodrich, as chairman of the Committee on Ancient Landmarks, presented a communication relative to Grand Lodge Trustees.

The question of acceptance was taken under advisement by the M. . W. . Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge was then called to refreshment until 7:30 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

January 10th, 1883.

At the hour appointed, 7:30 o'clock, P. M., the Grand Lodge resumed labor, officers and members as at the previous session.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE G. . L. . OF UTAH.

Bro. R. H. Gove, (21,) R. . W. . G. . J. . W. ., presented his credentials as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah near that of Minnesota, and was received with the usual honors.

ORATION.

Bro. Samuel E. Adams, (16,) delivered an address which was listened to with marked attention.

On motion of Bro. G. B. Cooley, (112,) it was

Resolved, That Bro. Adams be, and is hereby requested to furnish the Grand Secretary with a copy of the address, to which we have listened with so much pleasure, and that it be printed with the proceedings of the present session.

(See Appendix E.)

RESOLUTION—ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

On motion of Bro. J. M. D. Craft, (67,) it was

Resolved, That the election of Grand Officers be made the special order at 2:30 P. M., to-morrow.

The Grand Lodge was called off until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

ST. PAUL, January 10, 1883.

At 10:30 A. M. the Grand Lodge resumed labor, officers and members as on day previous. R. W. Grand Chaplain officiating.

The Grand Master announced the following as his decision upon the matter taken under advisement last evening:

DECISION.

A communication from the Chairman of the Committee on Ancient Landmarks was presented with accompanying papers and read, whereupon the Grand Master in the chair made and announced the following ruling, to-wit:

Let the communication from the members of the Committee on Ancient Landmarks, now presented, together with sections 1 and 2 of the Act of the Legislature, being all of the Act referring to the Grand Lodge, and the accompanying paper, styled "Report of the Trustees of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota" be printed as an appendix to the proceedings of the

present communication of this Grand Lodge. This, because of the respect due to the eminent masons who present that communication, and because I may be in error.

I decline, however, to deposit them in or make them part of the archives of this Grand Lodge.

The masons named in that paper, as successors of the deceased brothers named, are masons of the highest character, skill and ability, yet I decline to recognize them as trustees of this Grand Lodge for the reason that if the Grand Lodge of Minnesota has a corporate existence, which I very much doubt, under that act, its corporate powers were vested in its four principal officers as such, acting together with a board of four trustees named, and in their successors in office.

If it has now a corporate existence, which I very much doubt, its powers are vested in its present four principal officers, they being the regular successors of the four named in the act, acting with the two surviving members of the original board of trustees, they still holding because they have never been succeeded.

I think, however, that we have not and never had a corporate existence, because of the incompleteness of the act itself, and because I do not think the Grand Lodge ever accepted that act or organized or acted under it.

(The communication will be found in Appendix I.)

CARNELIAN LODGE NO. 40.

Bro. Thos. Montgomery, (54,) offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The charter of Carnelian Lodge, No. 40, at Lake City, was consumed by fire, April 22, 1882, together with the other property of the lodge; therefore,

Resolved, That the G. . Secretary be authorized and directed to issue to said lodge a duplicate charter without fee.

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE

Presented the following reports:

NO. I.

To the M. . W. . Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the decisions of the M. . W. . Grand Master, numbered *first, third, fourth*,

fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh, have had the same under consideration and find the same in accordance with the masonic law and usage of this Grand Jurisdiction.

Fraternally submitted,

GROVE B. COOLEY,
CHAS. GRISWOLD,
HENRY R. WELLS,
Committee.

Adopted.

NO. 2.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the decisions of the Most Worshipful Grand Master during the year, have had under consideration the following decision numbered *second*.

Second.—A lodge whose charter has been destroyed by fire (Carnelian Lodge, No. 40,) may meet and work in the absence of its charter, the fact that the lodge has been regularly chartered by competent authority is not changed simply because the best evidence of that fact has been destroyed. Of course the lodge will at the earliest opportunity apply to the Grand Lodge for a duplicate of its charter as it should not be without that evidence in its lodge-room if it can be avoided.

But after deliberation the majority of your committee, and the only members in attendance at this session of the Grand Lodge, find themselves unable to agree, and, therefore, ask for further consideration, until the next annual communication of this M. W. Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

GROVE B. COOLEY,
CHAS. GRISWOLD,
H. R. WELLS,
Committee.

Adopted.

NO. 3.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your committee, to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's address of the last session as relates to the appointment of a Grand Lecturer, have had the same under consideration and would respectfully submit, that, while they believe that a Grand Lecturer properly qualified, and giving his whole time to the duties of his office, would be of great benefit

to the lodges of this jurisdiction, the finances of the Grand Lodge are not in such a condition as to make such an appointment practicable at the present time.

We would therefore recommend that the whole matter be indefinitely postponed.

Fraternally submitted,

GROVE B. COOLEY,

CHAS. GRISWOLD,

H. R. WELLS,

Committee.

Adopted.

COMMITTEE ON LODGES U. S. D. S.

Presented the following report:

To the M. S. W. S. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Work of Lodges U. S. D. S. would respectfully report, that we have carefully examined the records and returns of the following named lodges U. S. D. S.: Frontier, at Breckenridge; Norman, at Ada; Tracy, at Tracy; Wadena, at Wadena; Chaska, at Chaska. And finding their work good and such as we can approve, we recommend that on compliance with the Constitution of the Grand Lodge in such cases made and provided, a charter be granted to each of said lodges.

Frontier Lodge have initiated 12, passed 9, raised 9.

Norman Lodge have initiated 9, passed 7, raised 5.

Chaska Lodge have initiated 5, passed 3, raised 2.

Tracy Lodge have initiated 5, passed 5, raised 4.

Wadena Lodge, U. S. D. S., has done no work; has organized regularly, has \$300 invested in lodge property and out of debt, and from other evidences, brought before your committee, it is thought best to include said lodge in the above recommendation.

Kodahya Lodge, U. S. D. S., have no records before your committee.

Fraternally submitted,

O. H. PAGE,

O. C. MEAKER,

Committee.

Adopted.

COMMITTEE ON RESIDUE OF ADDRESS

Presented the following report:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Special Committee appointed for that purpose have carefully considered the portion of the address of the M. W. Grand Master which was not otherwise referred, and—

First.—As to so much of the same as speaks of the official acts of our M. W. Grand Master during the year, your committee beg leave to cordially endorse the same, and to recommend that they be by this Grand Lodge fully approved.

Second.—So far as relates to the *condition of masonry*. It is a matter of congratulation that Free and Accepted Masonry is in such a flourishing condition under the jurisdiction of this Grand Body, and we think this is due, in a great measure, to the able and efficient manner in which the officers of this Grand Lodge have performed their duty.

Third.—As to the conclusion of the address your committee are of the unanimous opinion that the M. W. Grand Master has performed his various duties, in a fair, candid and impartial manner, and although he accuses himself of various sins of omission and commission, and they may be many, and his willingness to confess his sins, we fervently hope they may all be forgiven him, as a reward and recompense for the splendid condition in which this Grand Body now stands, both financially and fraternally, through his untiring efforts to bring it up to such a high standard, and that we are in hearty accord with him in his closing sentiment. "That brotherly love may continue, and every moral and social virtue cement us."

Fraternally submitted,

W. A. MILLER,

A. D. ROSS,

C. A. COE,

Committee.

Adopted.

The Grand Lodge was called to refreshment until 2 : 30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION—SECOND DAY.

January 10th, 1883, 2 : 30 P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor, officers and members as at the morning session.

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES

Presented the following reports, which were severally adopted :

NO. 1.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances have had under consideration the action of Rochester Lodge, No. 21, whereby Bro. George Baihly was indefinitely suspended from all the rights and privileges of masonry for habitual drunkenness, and beg leave to report, that the time for appeal has long since expired and no appeal has been taken by the suspended brother, and upon a careful consideration of the case as reported, your committee are of the opinion that the action of the lodge should be affirmed; and, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the action of Rochester Lodge, No. 21, whereby Bro. George Baihly was suspended indefinitely from all the rights and privileges of masonry, be, and the same is, hereby in all things affirmed.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN H. BROWN,
A. MARDEN,
E. A. GOVE,
W. D. CORNISH,
E. E. CORLISS,
Committee.

NO. 2.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances have had under consideration the petition of Bro. Chauncey Butler, lately a member of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 89, and by that Lodge expelled from all the rights and privileges of masonry, at one of its stated communications in the month of October, A. D. 1879, (but at what particular date, your committee are now unable to more definitely state, for the reason that no report of the proceedings is now upon the files of the Grand Secretary,) and which said brother now petitions this Grand Lodge for restoration.

Your committee, upon careful inquiry and due consideration, after consulting with the officers and representatives of Golden Fleece Lodge, have come to the conclusion that the interests of masonry would be subserved by granting the petition, and would therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That Bro. Chauncey Butler, late a member of Golden Fleece

Lodge, No. 89, and expelled therefrom in October, A. D. 1879, be, and he is hereby *restored* to all the rights and privileges of masonry.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN H. BROWN,
A. MARDEN,
E. E. CORLISS,
E. A. GOVE,
W. D. CORNISH,
Committee.

NO. 3.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances have had under consideration the proceedings of Cataract Lodge, No. 2, relating to the charges against, and the trial, conviction and expulsion of Bro. Stephen R. Waters, sent up for the action of this Grand Lodge.

It appears that the final action of the lodge was had on September 2, A. D. 1882, and no appeal has yet been taken: but as the expelled brother has yet nearly two months in which to take his appeal if he so desires, your committee do not deem it advisable that any action should be taken in the premises, at this Grand Communication.

Your committee would, however, further report, that they have discovered what appears to be an error in the copy of the records of the proceedings, or rather of the charges, in this:

The charge is that of a gross fraud committed upon the "*Masonic Relief Association*," while the evidence shows it to have been committed upon the "*Masonic Mutual Aid Association*." Your committee would, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That action upon the proceedings mentioned in the foregoing report, be postponed to the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge; and that in the meantime the report sent up be returned to Cataract Lodge, No. 2, for correction, according to the original record, or, if the error is in the record itself, that Cataract Lodge, No. 2, have leave to amend the same according to the fact, and in either case the said Cataract Lodge to return to this Grand Lodge a true report of its proceedings in this case, prior to our next Annual Grand Communication.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN H. BROWN,
A. MARDEN,
E. A. GOVE,
W. D. CORNISH,
E. E. CORLISS,
Committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF GRAND MASTER.

The Special Committee on the recommendations made by the Grand Master presented the following report, which was adopted :

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON M.·. W.·. G.·. M.·. ADDRESS.

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your committee to whom was referred that portion of the M.·. W.·. the Grand Master's address, referring to recommendations, respectfully submit :

In reference to legislation, we cannot add to, but earnestly commend to your consideration the propriety and wisdom of the words of our M.·. W.·. G.·. M.·. in his address. "I recommend that you undertake but little new legislation. It will be much better for all of us if we study more, and try to better understand the laws and rules we already have. The broad principles of Freemasonry, if we but study them and follow their teachings, will guide our actions better than any set of rules or code of by-laws we can possibly frame or enact."

BY-LAWS.

Your committee further reports, that the propriety of suggesting a form of by-laws which shall be a help and guide to the subordinate lodges within the jurisdiction, in framing rules for the regulation of their proceedings has heretofore engaged the attention of the G.·. L.·., and, in the opinion of your committee, will continue to be brought to such attention until some affirmative action shall be taken which shall relieve the craft of the infinite confusion prevailing in the jurisdiction owing to inconsiderate, insufficient and ambiguous rules adopted by many of the subordinate lodges for their government. No measure of capacity without guide or experience can enable the preparation of a code of by-laws at once simple and comprehensive for their purpose, nor is the body of the craft sufficiently versed in our G.·. L.·. Constitution and regulations to enable them on the moment to frame such a code. Wherefore your committee in consonance with the expression of M.·. W.·. G.·. M.·., not with a view to legislate or make by-laws for the subordinate lodges within the jurisdiction, nor in any wise to prescribe or dictate what the rules shall be which in the exercise of their constitutional prerogative they may adopt, offer the following :

Resolved, That a form of by-laws for subordinate lodges shall be compiled and framed under the supervision and direction of the M.·. W.·. G.·.

M.: and published with the G.: L.: proceedings, current session as a suggestion only, by which subordinate lodges may be aided in framing and adopting by-laws for their government.

CONSTITUTION AND REGULATIONS.

Your committee further reports, that it is in the highest degree essential that the subordinate lodges be possessed of the Grand Lodge Constitution and regulations, else they may not lay their ways in the line of masonic usage nor the Master be able to fitly expound the same. Wherefore, in furtherance of the fit and wise recommendation of our M.: W.: G.: M.: your committee submits the following:

Resolved, "That all new lodges in the future as a condition precedent to their receiving their charters, provide themselves with one or more copies of the Grand Lodge Constitution, and with one copy of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge so far as they can be obtained, the same to be lodge property and always kept as such for the use of its officers and members, and the Grand Secretary is instructed not to deliver the charter in any case until the lodge has complied as provided."

TUSCAN LODGE, NO. 77, AND KEYSTONE LODGE, NO. 94.

Your committee further reports, that they have examined and considered the matter of difference between Tuscan Lodge, No. 77 and Keystone Lodge, No. 94, with reference to the reception by the latter lodge of the petition of Bro. F. H. Seymour and the conferring the degrees upon him, and from the statement of the W.: M.: of Keystone Lodge, No. 94, it appears that the applicant believing that he could rightfully present his petition to Keystone and could claim his residence there—being a boarder and not a house-keeper—claiming his residence within that jurisdiction and that he was only temporarily at Waseca, the lodge not being made aware until after the degrees were conferred that the Bro. had exercised the rights of citizenship at Waseca, which exercise it is now claimed establishes his residence for masonic purposes at Waseca within the jurisdiction of Tuscan Lodge, No. 77, both the applicant and the lodge having acted in good faith in the matter, your committee recommend the following:

Resolved, That Bro. F. H. Seymour retain his membership in Keystone Lodge, No. 94, if he so desires, but that if required by Tuscan Lodge, No. 77, Keystone Lodge, No. 94 shall pay over the degree fees for said brother.

RESIDENCE OF APPLICANT.

In order that confusion in future may be avoided your committee recommend the adoption of the following :

Resolved, That for the purposes of determining the residence of an applicant and whether a lodge may receive a petition for the degrees of masonry, the principal of constructive residence shall not prevail, but to entitle such petition and its reception the petitioner shall have been an actual residence and actually domiciled within the jurisdiction of the lodge to which such petition is presented, for at least one year next preceding such presentation.

VERNDALE LODGE, NO. 139.

Your committee further report, that they have heard the statement of the W. . M. . of Verndale Lodge, No. 138, in the matter of receiving the petition of Frank Gove and E. P. Bonnell, two nomadic commercial agents, and their initiation in his lodge, it being well known to the lodge at the time, that the applicants were not residents within its jurisdiction. It is a case of the exercise of such good faith as is possible, based upon the absolute ignorance of the officers and members that it was contrary to our well established constitutional law and masonic usage. The Master, officers and members were and are sincerely sorry and penitent and contritely anxious to atone for the dereliction and transgression.

Your committee while commending to the merciful consideration of this M. . W. . G. . L. ., the officers and members of the offending lodge, deem the offense too serious and grave for simple reprimand, and submit the following for adoption :

Resolved, That for the receiving and acting upon the petitions of Frank Gove and E. P. Bonnell for the degrees of masonry, knowing that said applicants were not residents nor domiciled within its jurisdiction, the charter of Verndale Lodge, No. 139, be suspended for the term of six months.

Provided, That such term of suspension may be shortened by the M. . W. . G. . M. . upon application of the W. . M. . therefor, and in the exercise of his discretion. And

Provided, further, That the said suspension shall not have the effect to suspend the members of said lodge.

RELIEF LODGE, NO. 108.

Your committee further report, that they have heard the statements of

the W. V. M. of Relief Lodge, No. 108, in the matter of receiving the petition, initiating and passing a Bro. Babcock, a resident within the jurisdiction of the lodge but not for one year, the term prescribed. The applicant had resided in the immediate vicinity for many years and was well known to the craft, and at the time of the petition resided and still resides within the jurisdiction of the lodge. The W. V. M., officers and members were ignorant of the fact that his residence term was short until after the conferring the F. V. C. degree, when the W. V. M. was informed of the facts and immediately stayed further advancement, and applied for dispensation as stated in the address of your M. V. W. G. M.

In view of the facts your committee respectfully recommend that advancement of the brother be stayed until the expiration of the term of one year's residence, in March, 1883, when, if there be no objection, the brother may be advanced to the third degree, and he be admitted to full membership in said lodge. And that the M. V. W. G. M. take such steps as he shall deem advisable to carry this recommendation into effect.

Fraternally submitted,

H. R. WELLS,
EDGAR NASH,
H. F. DICKINSON,
A. BARTO,
JOHN COWING,
Committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The hour having arrived, named as a special order, the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing year, the M. V. W. Grand Master appointed as tellers, Bros. C. M. Foote, (112,) O. H. Jacobson, (36,) A. La Due, (11.)

CARNELIAN LODGE, NO. 40.

Pending count of the ballots for Grand Master, Bro. R. L. Van Dusen, (21,) offered the following:

WHEREAS, The building in which Carnelian Lodge, No. 40, at Lake City, was situated, was destroyed by fire in April last and the lodge lost thereby all its property, furniture and effects, the loss being total, except three hundred (\$300.) dollars insurance. Be it

Resolved, By this Grand Lodge now in session, that the Grand Lodge dues amounting to fifty-seven and 50-100 dollars from said Carnelian Lodge, be, and are hereby refunded to said lodge.

Adopted.

GRAND MASTER.

The tellers announced the re-election of Bro. C. Henry Benton, Most Worshipful Grand Master.

The ballots were ordered for Deputy Grand Master.

Pending the counting of the ballot the

COMMITTEE ON RETURNS OF LODGES

Presented the following report :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Returns of Lodges respectfully report that they have given the returns received such examination as time would permit, and find them correct, with the following exceptions :

NO.

1. No returns.
4. Return in form. A claimed discrepancy of sixty-four names in starting number by Grand Secretary.*
9. Dues not paid, \$73.50.
12. Dues not paid, \$70 50.
23. Due, 50 cts.
29. Overpaid, \$1.50.
31. Due, 50 cts.
35. Due, 50 cts.
37. Dues not paid, \$22.
39. Return in form. A claimed discrepancy of twenty-eight names in starting number by Grand Secretary.*
47. Report unintelligible, and \$14.15 paid on account.
76. Overpaid, \$2.50.
90. Dues for 1881, \$10, not paid, as claimed by Grand Secretary.*
99. Return in form. A claimed discrepancy of five in starting number by Grand Secretary.*
115. Overpaid, \$1.
119. Return in form. A claimed discrepancy of eight in starting number by Grand Secretary.*
121. Overpaid, \$2, (for both years, \$2.50.)

*A complete list of the names of its members from the organization, including last returns, copied from its own returns, were sent to each lodge; showing the status of each one who was or had been a member. Discrepancies arose from the imperfections of the returns in past years, in neglecting to notice reductions of membership by dismission, death, &c., &c.—G. O. Sec.

- 126. No returns.
- 128. Dues not paid, \$32.50.
- 129. Due, \$1.
- 137. Overpaid, \$4.
- 147. Overpaid, \$2.50.
- 149. Overpaid, \$1.

Your committee would recommend that in all cases where a discrepancy exists in starting number between the Grand and subordinate lodges the secretaries should endeavor, at their earliest opportunity, to rectify the errors and make the books agree, thus greatly simplifying the labors connected with properly kept lodge records.

Fraternally submitted,

F. JOSS,
A. LA DUE,
C. G. HALGREN,
IRVING TODD,
C. W. RICKERSON,
H. M. DURST,
O. H. JACOBSON,
G. M. BLAIR,
C. E. HINDS,

Committee.

Adopted.

COMMITTEE ON LODGES U. S. D. S.

Presented a second report, as follows :

To the M. S. W. S. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Lodges U. S. D. S. would respectfully submit as a supplemental report, that, from the statement of Bro. Josephus Alley, W. S. M. S. of Kodahya Lodge, U. S. D. S., and others, that said lodge is doing good work, and have suitable facilities for meetings and doing work, and that they have initiated 11, passed 9 and raised 8, and are desirous of receiving a charter.

We, therefore, recommend that on compliance with the Constitution of the Grand Lodge in such case made and provided, that a charter be granted to said lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

O. H. PAGE,
W. T. WILKINS,
O. C. MEAKER,

Committee,

Adopted.

The tellers announced the election of Bro. Henry R. Denny, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

The ballot was ordered for

GRAND SENIOR WARDEN.

Pending the ballot the Committee on Pay Roll presented the following report, which was adopted:

PAY ROLL.

NO.	GRAND OFFICERS.	MILEAGE.	PER DIEM	TOTAL.	RECEIVED BY
	C. H. Benton, G. M.	\$ 50	\$3 00	\$ 6 50	C. H. Benton.
	H. R. Denny, G. S. W. ....	.....	3 00	6 00	H. R. Denny.
	R. H. Gove, G. J. W.	6 45	3 00	12 45	R. H. Gove.
	J. H. Thompson, G. T.	50	3 00	6 50	J. H. Thompson.
	A. T. C. Pierson, G. S. ....	.....	3 00	6 00	A. T. C. Pierson.
	S. E. Adams, G. O.	2 25	3 00	8 25	Sam. E. Adams.
	Rev. Robt. Forbes, G. C.	50	3 00	6 50	Robt. Forbes.
	W. T. Wilkin, G. M.	4 90	3 00	10 90	W. T. Wilkin.
	Neil Currie, G. J. S.	8 35	3 00	14 35	Neil Currie.
	J. P. Pond, G. S. B. ....	.....	3 00	6 00	J. P. Pond.
	PAST GRAND OFFICERS.				
	G. B. Cooley, P. G. M.	50	3 00	6 50	G. B. Cooley.
	Chas. Griswold, P. G. M. ....	.....	3 00	6 00	Chas. Griswold.
	Henry R. Wells, P. G. M.	8 30	3 00	14 30	H. R. Wells.
	A. Goodrich, P. D. G. M. ....	.....	3 00	6 00	A. Goodrich.
	W. T. Rigby, P. D. G. M.	4 70	3 00	8 70	W. T. Rigby.
	S. R. Merrell, S. G. W.	2 75	3 00	8 75	S. R. Merrell.
	Edgar Nash, S. G. W.	50	3 00	6 50	Edgar Nash.
	L. Z. Rogers, S. G. W.	3 65	3 00	9 65	L. Z. Rogers.
	Wm. Lee, J. G. W.	1 00	3 00	7 00	Wm. Lee.
	Fred. Joss, J. G. W.	2 00	3 00	8 00	F. Joss.
	J. H. Brown, J. G. W.	5 00	3 00	11 00	J. H. Brown.
	REPRESENTATIVES.				
1	St. Johns. ....	.....	.....	.....	Not represented.
2	Cataract.	50	3 00	6 50	C. A. Coe.
3	St. Paul. ....	.....	3 00	6 00	G. W. Merrill.
4	Hennepin.	50	3 00	6 50	W. A. Miller.
5	Ancient Landmark. ....	.....	3 00	6 00	Geo. W. Lamson.
7	Dakota.	1 00	3 00	7 00	S. G. Rathbone.
8	Red Wing.	2 00	3 00	8 00	C. E. Hinds.
9	Faribault. ....	.....	.....	.....	Not represented.
11	Mantorville.	5 65	3 00	11 65	A. La Due.
12	Mankato. ....	.....	.....	.....	Not represented.
14	Wapahasa.	3 35	3 00	9 35	Jos. Buisson.
16	Monticello.	2 25	3 00	8 25	Henry Kreis.
17	Hokah.	6 54	3 00	12 54	Wm. Lossing.
18	Winona.	5 00	3 00	11 00	E. D. Hulbert.
19	Minneapolis.	50	3 00	6 50	J. M. Williams.
20	Caledonia.	8 40	3 00	14 40	O. E. Comstock.
21	Rochester.	5 16	3 00	11 16	R. L. Van Dusen.
22	Pleasant Grove.	9 45	3 00	15 45	O. H. Page.
23	North Star.	3 50	3 00	9 50	A. L. Cramb.
24	Wilton.	4 60	3 00	10 60	H. C. Woodbury.
26	Western Star.	5 60	3 00	11 60	Theo. E. Schlender.
27	Blue Earth Valley.	5 95	3 00	11 95	Jeff. Bathrick.
28	Clearwater.	2 75	3 00	8 75	Joseph Whittemore.
29	Morning Star.	6 25	3 00	12 25	D. A. Webster.
30	Anoka.	1 45	3 00	7 45	H. S. Sparks.
31	King Hiram.	2 35	3 00	8 35	Frank L. Wood.
32	Sakata.	3 65	3 00	9 65	D. E. Potter.
33	Star in the East.	2 25	3 00	8 25	W. B. Chadwich.
34	Oriental.	3 95	3 00	9 95	J. L. Grant.
35	Mount Moriah.	1 00	3 00	7 00	J. B. Lambert.
36	Preston.	8 00	3 00	14 00	O. H. Jacobsen.
37	Mystic Tie.	5 95	3 00	11 95	D. E. Sawyer.
38	Washington.	6 75	3 00	12 75	H. W. Severns.
39	Fidelity.	4 90	3 00	10 90	J. Adams.
40	Carnelian.	2 76	3 00	8 76	O. P. Francisco.
41	Hermion. ....	.....	.....	.....	Not represented.
42	Hope.	3 00	3 00	9 00	A. P. Fitch.
43	Harmony.	7 32	3 00	13 32	I. C. Slade.
44	King Solomon.	1 35	3 00	7 35	H. D. Carter.
45	Union.	3 00	3 00	9 00	E. P. Rutan.
46	Evergreen.	8 40	3 00	14 30	Robt. McCready.
47	Concord.	4 82	3 00	10 82	W. H. Hall.

PAY ROLL—(Continued.)

NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	MILEAGE.	PER DIEM	TOTAL.	RECEIVED BY
48	Social....	\$1 85	\$3 00	\$7 85	F. A. Noble.
49	Rising Sun....	7 37	3 00	13 37	A. O. Adams.
50	Watertown....	.....	3 00	6 00	C. G. Halgren.
51	Acacia....	60	3 00	6 60	Henry Schultz.
52	Cannon River....	3 35	3 00	9 35	J. M. Rohrer.
54	Nicollet....	3 60	3 00	9 60	James H. Snyder.
55	Zion....	4 00	3 00	10 00	J. H. McCourt.
56	Meridian....	9 00	3 00	15 00	Geo. Andrus.
57	Blue Earth City....	6 00	3 00	12 00	P. B. Davy.
58	Spring Valley....	6 15	3 00	12 15	B. F. Farmer.
59	Temple....	5 05	3 00	11 05	L. M. Barrie.
60	Star in the West....	5 52	3 00	11 52	A. Barto.
61	Ashlar....	7 95	3 00	13 95	C. S. Andrews.
62	Star....	3 00	3 00	9 00	D. N. McCarter.
63	Illustrious....	8 70	3 00	14 70	J. F. Pope.
64	Chain Lake....	6 45	3 00	12 45	B. F. Voreis.
65	Golden Rule....	1 50	3 00	7 50	C. H. Pratt.
66	Madelia....	.....	.....	.....	Not represented.
67	Corinthian....	1 25	3 00	7 25	E. Z. Needham.
69	Mystic Star....	8 10	3 00	14 10	Chas. W. Gore.
71	Paynesville....	4 75	3 00	10 75	Alex. Chistolm.
72	Lansing....	.....	.....	.....	Not represented.
73	Brownsville....	6 00	3 00	12 00	J. P. Schaller.
75	Eureka....	6 15	3 00	12 15	C. A. Roy.
76	Joppa....	4 05	3 00	10 05	J. G. Thompson.
77	Tuscan....	3 95	3 00	9 95	C. A. Wright.
79	Palestine....	7 20	3 00	13 20	W. G. Ten Brook.
80	Henderson....	2 40	3 00	8 40	S. W. Bennett.
81	Constellation....	6 20	3 00	12 20	Charles Schultz.
82	Howard....	2 55	3 00	8 55	C. W. Rickerson.
83	Huram Abi....	5 25	3 00	11 25	I. D. Cornell.
84	Orient....	6 90	3 00	12 90	J. H. Goodwin.
85	High Forest....	.....	.....	.....	Not represented.
86	Tyrian....	5 25	3 00	11 25	G. Maxwell.
87	Doric....	5 35	3 00	11 35	J. P. Burke.
89	Golden Fleece....	3 70	3 00	9 70	A. D. Ross.
90	Good Faith....	7 45	3 00	13 45	J. W. Cowing.
91	Antiquity....	9 12	3 00	15 12	W. F. Dickinson.
92	Fraternal....	4 80	3 00	10 80	Wm. Cordiner.
93	Unity....	3 75	3 00	9 75	S. N. Wright.
94	Keystone....	7 12	3 00	13 12	J. M. Thompson.
95	Sherburne....	1 75	3 00	7 75	Wm. B. Mabie.
96	Libanus....	5 90	3 00	11 90	J. S. Aldritt.
97	Prudence....	6 90	3 00	12 90	R. R. Jenness.
98	Charity....	5 90	3 00	11 90	A. Marden.
99	Corner Stone....	8 05	3 00	14 05	W. C. Bedford.
100	Aurora....	6 50	3 00	12 50	B. S. Mallory.
101	Fraternity....	8 25	3 00	14 25	I. P. Durfee.
102	Lebanon....	8 30	3 00	14 30	E. S. Nelson.
103	Bethel....	4 75	3 00	10 75	J. E. Rowland.
104	Sharon....	5 90	3 00	11 90	B. F. Jenness.
106	Mount Tabor....	11 00	3 00	17 00	J. C. Pratt.
108	Relief....	5 25	3 00	11 25	J. E. Getman.
109	Sunset....	6 35	3 00	12 35	C. H. Williams.
110	Pickwick....	7 00	3 00	13 00	W. C. Berry.
111	Carver....	1 55	3 00	7 55	W. H. Mills.
112	Khuram....	6 50	3 00	6 50	C. M. Foote.
113	Excelsior....	2 00	3 00	8 00	O. C. Meaker.
114	Ben Franklin....	10 20	3 00	16 20	J. L. Helm.
115	Elgin....	8 25	3 00	14 25	D. F. Ferguson.
116	Lafayette....	5 00	3 00	11 00	O. A. Sleeper.
117	Granite....	10 20	3 00	16 20	M. E. Beard.
118	Newport....	4 45	3 00	6 45	G. M. Estabrooks.
119	Delta....	12 22	3 00	18 22	Geo. M. Durst.
121	Grand Meadow....	5 64	3 00	11 64	Geo. F. Goodwin.
122	Kellogg....	3 05	3 00	9 05	G. B. Albertson.
123	Prairie....	.....	.....	.....	Not represented.
124	Janesville....	4 50	3 00	10 50	F. H. Miner.
125	Winslow Lewis....	1 50	3 00	7 50	O. H. Brown, Jr.
126	Moorhead....	.....	.....	.....	Not represented.

PAY ROLL—(Continued.)

NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	MILEAGE.	PER DIEM	TOTAL.	RECEIVED BY
127	Centennial.....	\$1 80	\$3 00	\$7 80	
128	Josephus.....	5 68	3 00	11 68	John S. Roe.
129	Swift.....	6 30	3 00	12 30	W. A. Foland.
130	Arcturus.....	2 00	3 00	8 00	P. N. McRostie.
131	Alma.....				Not represented.
132	Humbolt.....	2 20	3 00	8 20	L. E. Booth.
133	Golden Sheaf.....	7 50	3 00	13 50	John House.
134	Cokato.....	2 45	3 00	8 45	Frank Griffith.
135	Nelson.....	3 50	3 00	9 50	S. R. Wells.
136	Walnut.....				Not represented.
137	Appleton.....	7 85	3 00	13 85	B. P. Cheney.
138	Orion.....	4 25	3 00	10 25	E. A. D. Salter.
139	Verndale.....	8 30	3 00	14 30	C. W. Brown.
140	Little Falls.....	5 40	3 00	11 40	J. H. Rhodes.
141	Crookston.....	14 22	3 00	20 22	W. D. Hurlbut.
142	Currie.....	10 70	3 00	16 70	A. T. Crowl.
143	Lake View.....	8 75	3 00	14 75	C. H. Mero.
144	Bird Island.....	4 65	3 00	10 65	W. P. Fowle.
145	Melrose.....				Not represented.
146	Benton.....	9 55	3 00	15 55	Jno. B. Russell.
147	Canby.....	14 12	3 00	17 50	E. A. Gove.
148	Quarry.....	10 32	3 00	16 32	J. C. Goodnow.
149	Guardian.....	3 30	3 00	9 30	Thos. C. Arnold.
150	Warren.....	15 60	3 00	21 60	E. W. Rossman.
				\$1567 26	

Fraternally submitted,

J. H. THOMPSON,

O. C. HOUGHTON,

I. D. CORNELL,

Committee.

The tellers announced that Bro. R. H. Gove was elected R. W. Grand Senior Warden.

The ballots were then ordered for

GRAND JUNIOR WARDEN.

Pending the count of the ballots, the

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Presented the following report:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appropriations respectfully report the following

appropriations, or as much thereof as shall be necessary for the purposes indicated respectively.

For amount of Pay Roll.....	\$1,534 10
For expenses Grand Master.....	300 00
For Grand Secretary's salary	750 00
For A. T. C. Pierson, Chairman Committee F. C.....	250 00
For Grand Tyler.....	25 00
For contingent expenses and postage Grand Secretary.....	125 00
For proportion rent for office Grand Secretary	162 50
For Thos. Montgomery, Assistant Secretary	15 00
For insurance G. L. property	57 75
For printing G. L. proceedings.....	650 00
For O. G. Miller, printing certificates and blanks as per bill rendered.....	17 50
For 7 subordinate lodges, overpaid dues as per report	14 50
For Carnelian Lodge, No. 40, G. L. dues as per resolution.	57 50
For fire proof safe, G. S. office, to be expended in the discretion of G. M., G. Treas. and G. S.....	250 00
For blank returns.....	25 00
For new G. L. Register.....	40 00
For Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133, G. L. dues.....	31 00
	\$4,304 85

Fraternally submitted,

H. R. WELLS,
SAM. E. ADAMS,
J. M. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

Bro. A. Marden, (98,) moved an amendment to remit the dues of Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133, the hall, furniture, &c., of said lodge having been burned and no insurance.

Amendment adopted, and the report as amended unanimously adopted.

The tellers announced that Bro. A. P. Fitch had been elected R. W. Grand Junior Warden.

GRAND TREASURER—GRAND SECRETARY.

The tellers announced that Bro. J. H. Thompson, (19,) had been re-elected R. W. Grand Treasurer, and Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, (5,) re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge was then called to refreshment until 8 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION.

ST. PAUL, January 10, 1883, 8 o'clock, P. M.

At 8 P. M. the Grand Lodge resumed labor, officers and members as at previous session.

GRAND SECRETARY'S AND GRAND TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

The committee presented the following report, which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Grand Secretary's and Grand Treasurer's Books respectfully report that they have carefully examined the same.

The G. L. Register is fully written up to date, for the first time since 1867, and we desire to congratulate the Grand Lodge and compliment the Grand Secretary in the completion of this Herculean work which has involved a vast amount of labor in correspondence and corrections.

The G. L. Records are written up to date.

The G. L. Treasurer's books have been examined and are found to be correct.

Cash balance in Treasurer's hands, January 9, 1883.....	\$4,614 33
Received from lodges this session.....	5,376 00
Widow's and Orphan's Fund.....	586 63
	\$10,576 96

We find that the amounts reported due from lodges at the last session are still unpaid.

Fraternally submitted,

H. R. DENNY,

NEIL CURRIE,

C. TIRRELL,

Committee.

INSTALLATION.

The Grand Master announced the following appointments:

W. Bro. W. D. CORNISH, (5,) St. Paul Grand Orator.
 W. Bro. Rev. ROBERT FORBES, (4,) Minneapolis... Grand Chaplain.
 W. Bro. ALBERT MARDEN, (98,) New Ulm Grand Senior Deacon.
 W. Bro. J. E. GETMAN, (108,) Dodge Center.... Grand Junior Deacon.
 W. Bro. C. M. FOOTE, (112,) Minneapolis..... Grand Marshal.
 W. Bro. JEFF. BATHRICK, (27,) Winnebago City. Grand Standard Bearer.
 W. Bro. JOHN R. CAREY, (79,) Duluth..... Grand Sword Bearer.
 W. Bro. A. O. ADAMS, (49,) St. Charles..... Grand Senior Steward.
 W. Bro. JOSEPH C. HILL, (109,) Montevideo.... Grand Junior Steward.
 W. Bro. W. A. MILLER, (4,) Minneapolis..... Grand Pursuivant.

By invitation of the Grand Master, Bro. Charles Griswold, P. G. M., assisted by W. Bro. W. T. Wilkin, Grand Marshal, proceeded to install the Grand Officers, except Grand Chaplain, for the ensuing masonic year.

It was ordered that the Grand Chaplain should be installed in his subordinate lodge.

THANKS TO R. R. COMPANIES.

On motion of Bro. Thos. Montgomery, (54,) it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this G. L. are hereby tendered to the following named R. R. Co's. for reduced fare to the officers and members of the G. L. attending the present session: St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; Northern Pacific and Minneapolis & St. Louis.

Also to Minnesota R. A. Chapter, No. 1, for the use of its hall during the present session.

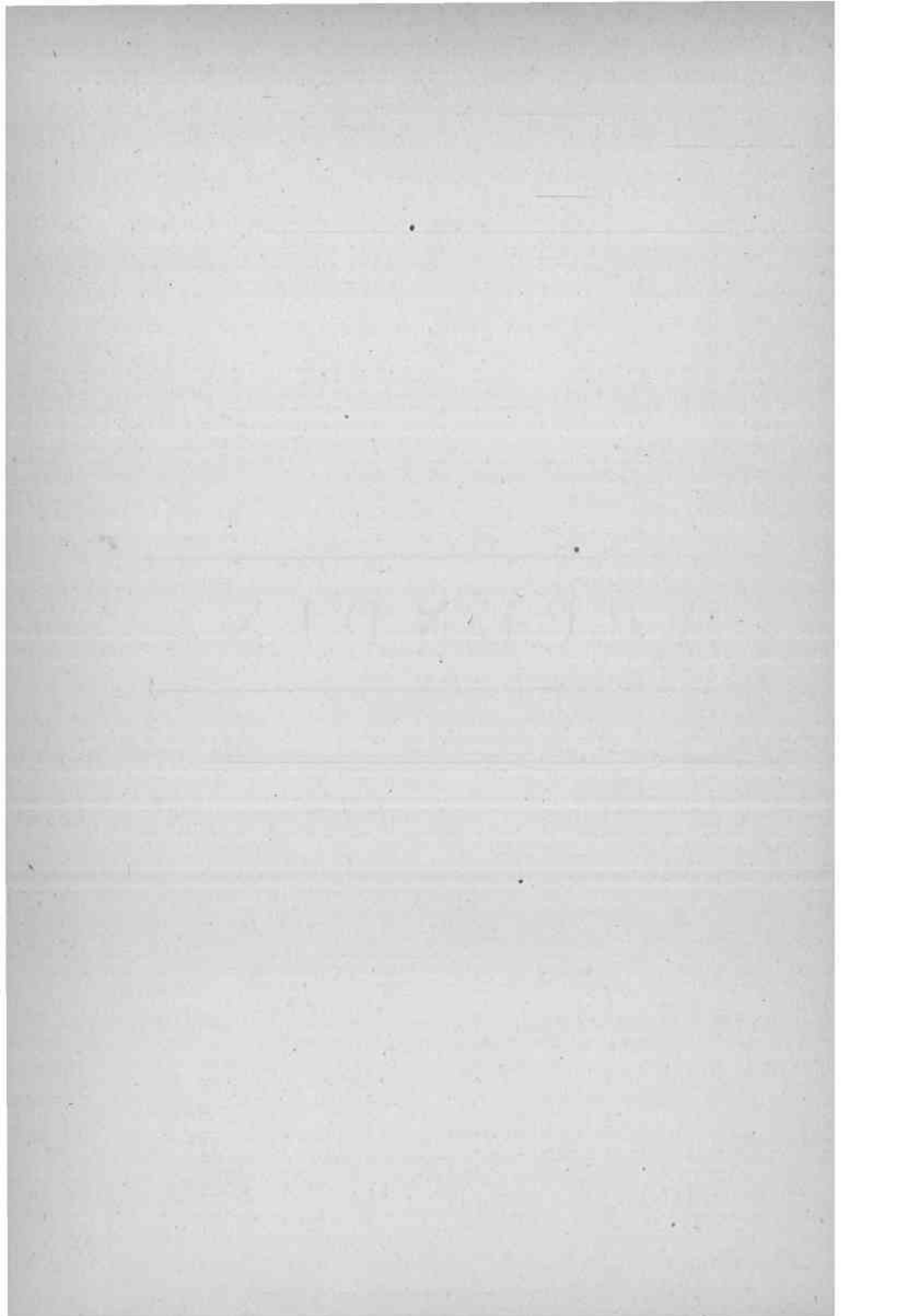
No further business appearing the Thirtieth Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota was closed in AMPLE FORM, P. G. M. C. Griswold officiating as Grand Chaplain.

C. H. BENTON,
Grand Master.

(Attest.)

A. T. C. PIERSON,
Grand Secretary.

A P P E N D I X .



APPENDIX A.—GRAND OFFICERS.

ELECTIVE GRAND OFFICERS OF THE G. L. OF MINNESOTA, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1853, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

YEAR.	GRAND MASTER.	No. Lodge.	DEPUTY G. M.	No. Lodge.	SENIOR G. W.	No. Lodge.	JUNIOR G. W.	No. Lodge.	G. TREASURER.	No. Lodge.	G. SECRETARY.	No. Lodge.
1853	A. E. Ames [†]	2	A. Goodrich.....	3	D. F. Brawley.....	3	A. Van Vorhes [†] ...	1	E. Case [†]	2	J. G. Lennon.....	2
1854	A. E. Ames [†]	2	D. F. Brawley.....	3	A. Van Vorhes [†] ...	1	A. T. C. Pierson.....	5	E. Case [†]	4	H. Reynolds.....	2
1855	M. Sherburne [†]	5	A. H. N. Setzer.....	5	C. T. Stearns.....	2	A. Van Vorhes [†] ...	5	E. Case [†]	4	H. Reynolds.....	2
1856	A. T. C. Pierson.....	5	Wm. H. Mowert.....	1	Thomas Lombard.....	6	E. A. Hodsdon [†] ...	7	E. Case [†]	4	H. Reynolds.....	2
1857	A. T. C. Pierson.....	5	D. B. Loomis.....	1	Frank Mantor.....	11	William Lee.....	4	E. Case [†]	4	Geo. W. Prescott.....	3
1858	A. T. C. Pierson.....	5	D. B. Loomis.....	1	Frank Mantor.....	11	A. C. Smith [†]	7	E. Case [†]	4	Geo. W. Prescott.....	3
Oct.—1858	A. T. C. Pierson.....	5	D. B. Loomis.....	1	Samuel E. Adams.....	16	I. C. Whipple [†] ...	16	E. Case [†]	19	Geo. W. Prescott.....	19
1859	A. T. C. Pierson.....	5	D. B. Loomis.....	1	Samuel E. Adams.....	16	J. C. Whipple [†] ...	16	E. Case [†]	19	Geo. W. Prescott.....	19
1860	A. T. C. Pierson.....	5	L. E. Thompson.....	9	L. E. Thompson.....	9	C. W. Thompson.....	17	E. Case [†]	19	Geo. W. Prescott.....	19
1861	A. T. C. Pierson.....	5	L. E. Thompson.....	9	C. H. Lindsley.....	21	George Bradley [†] ...	31	E. Case [†]	19	Geo. W. Prescott.....	19
1862	A. T. C. Pierson.....	5	L. E. Thompson.....	9	E. C. Wellist.....	31	W. T. Rigby.....	38	E. Case [†]	19	Geo. W. Prescott.....	19
1863	Geo. W. Prescott.....	5	P. P. Hubbell.....	18	G. B. Cooley.....	31	A. B. Curry.....	33	George L. Otis [†] ...	19	A. T. C. Pierson.....	19
1864	Geo. W. Prescott.....	5	W. T. Rigby.....	18	Robert Stewart [†] ...	31	A. J. Phelps [†]	34	George L. Otis [†] ...	19	A. T. C. Pierson.....	19
1865	Charles W. Nash.....	35	R. A. Jones.....	28	S. R. Merrill.....	40	S. R. Merrill.....	34	George L. Otis [†] ...	19	Wm. S. Combs.....	19
1866	Charles W. Nash.....	35	R. A. Jones.....	21	S. R. Merrill.....	40	S. V. Hyde.....	40	George L. Otis [†] ...	19	Wm. S. Combs.....	19
1867	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	21	S. V. Hyde.....	40	Fred. Joss.....	40	George L. Otis [†] ...	19	Wm. S. Combs.....	19
1868	Charles W. Nash.....	35	G. B. Cooley.....	11	S. V. Hyde.....	40	Fred. Joss.....	40	George L. Otis [†] ...	19	Wm. S. Combs.....	19
1869	Charles W. Nash.....	35	C. Griswold.....	49	E. D. B. Porter [†] ...	12	I. W. Morford.....	8	George L. Otis [†] ...	19	Wm. S. Combs.....	19
1870	Charles W. Nash.....	35	C. Griswold.....	49	E. D. B. Porter [†] ...	12	I. W. Morford.....	8	George L. Otis [†] ...	19	Wm. S. Combs.....	19
1871	Charles W. Nash.....	35	C. Griswold.....	49	E. D. B. Porter [†] ...	12	I. W. Morford.....	8	George L. Otis [†] ...	19	Wm. S. Combs.....	19
1872	G. B. Cooley.....	49	J. N. Castle.....	49	E. D. B. Porter [†] ...	12	I. W. Morford.....	8	George L. Otis [†] ...	19	Wm. S. Combs.....	19
1873	C. Griswold.....	49	J. N. Castle.....	49	Edgar Nash.....	79	I. B. Cummings.....	18	George A. Camp.....	2	E. D. B. Porter [†] ...	12
1874	C. Griswold.....	49	J. N. Castle.....	49	Edgar Nash.....	79	I. B. Cummings.....	18	George A. Camp.....	2	E. D. B. Porter [†] ...	12
1875	C. Griswold.....	49	J. B. Braden [†]	89	L. B. Cummings.....	35	H. R. Wells.....	36	George A. Camp.....	2	E. D. B. Porter [†] ...	12
1876	C. Griswold.....	49	J. B. Braden [†]	89	L. B. Cummings.....	35	H. R. Wells.....	36	George A. Camp.....	2	E. D. B. Porter [†] ...	12
1877	C. Griswold.....	49	E. W. Durant.....	80	L. Z. Rogers.....	32	C. O. Ball [†]	36	George A. Camp.....	2	E. D. B. Porter [†] ...	12
1878	C. Griswold.....	49	E. W. Durant.....	80	L. Z. Rogers.....	32	C. O. Ball [†]	36	George A. Camp.....	2	E. D. B. Porter [†] ...	12
1879	Henry R. Wells.....	36	C. H. Benton.....	36	C. H. Daniels.....	9	George A. Camp.....	2	H. Thompson.....	19	A. T. C. Pierson.....	19
1880	Henry R. Wells.....	36	C. H. Benton.....	36	C. H. Daniels.....	9	George A. Camp.....	2	H. Thompson.....	19	A. T. C. Pierson.....	19
1881	Henry R. Wells.....	36	G. H. Davis.....	23	Henry R. Denny.....	11	R. H. Gove.....	14	H. Thompson.....	19	A. T. C. Pierson.....	19
1882	Henry R. Wells.....	36	G. H. Davis.....	23	Henry R. Denny.....	11	R. H. Gove.....	14	H. Thompson.....	19	A. T. C. Pierson.....	19
1883	C. H. Benton.....	4	Henry R. Denny.....	11	R. H. Gove.....	21	A. P. Fitch.....	42	H. Thompson.....	19	A. T. C. Pierson.....	19

*No session of the Grand Lodge in 1862 or 1868.

†Deceased.

‡Expelled.

APPENDIX B—ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

No. of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.	Reductions.				Additions.					Total Dues and Fees.	Starting No. for next year.
		Withdrawn.	Stricken from Roll.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Dead.	Affiliated.	Restored.	Initiated.	Passed.	Raised.	
1	St. Johns.....	5					3		3	3	3	82 50
2	Cataract.....	5	2			1	11	4	13	13	13	146 50
3	St. Paul.....	5					4	4	5	5	5	86 00
4	Hennepin.....	5				1	4	1	9	10	15	136 00
5	Ancient Landmark.....	14	26			5	2	5	27	24	430	358 50
6	Dakota.....	5	1				1	18	10	8	77	50 96
7	Red Wing.....	5	1						5	2	3	62 00
8	Faribault.....	5	1						5	2	4	73 50
9	Mantorville.....	5	5						5	4	4	70 50
11	Mankato.....	6	5				1	5	9	8	40	50 70
12	Wapahosa.....	2						5	4	3	24	40 50
14	Monticello.....	1							1	1	1	24 00
17	Hokah.....	1					1	1	2	2	3	32 50
18	Winona.....	27	2			1	5	1	4	4	4	82 00
19	Minneapolis.....	5	2			4	21	1	16	14	15	137 50
20	Caledonia.....	5				1	1		2	2	1	19 00
21	Rochester.....	5				1	1	2	5	5	5	84 50
22	Pleasant Grove.....	5										28 00
23	North Star.....	5							5	4	5	60 00
24	Wilton.....	1										10 00
26	Western Star.....	3					3		5	5	5	61 00
27	Blue Earth Valley.....	4					1		2	2	3	39 50
28	Clearwater.....	1				1			2	2	3	27 00
29	Morning Star.....						1	2	5	4	4	27 00
30	Anoka.....	1					4	1	6	6	6	48 50
31	King Hiram.....	1	4						6	6	6	37 00
32	Sakata.....						3		5	2	2	35 00
33	Star in the East.....	4	2				1		2	2	3	60 00
34	Oriental.....	2							2	2	3	40 00
35	Mount Moriah.....	3				2	3	1	5	9	10	58 50
36	Preston.....	6				1	1	1	7	9	2	57 00
37	Mystic Tie.....	1	5			1			1	1	8	22 00
38	Washington.....	1	3					1	4	7	8	27 00
39	Fidelity.....								9	8	9	72 00
40	Carnelian.....						2		1	1		57 50
41	Hermion.....	3						1	8	7	5	59 50
42	Hope.....	8					1		8	9	9	45 00
43	Harmony.....	8	1	1		1			1			16 00
44	King Solomon.....	2				1						34 00
45	Union.....	6	4						1	1		35 00
46	Evergreen.....	19	4			2			2	2	2	21 00
47	Concord.....											20 50
48	Social.....	11	13			4	3	1	7	7	1	53 50
49	Rising Sun.....	1							5	4	3	58 00
50	Watertown.....		1			1			7	7	1	16 50
51	Acacia.....	2				1		1	7	7	1	43 50
52	Cannon River.....	3				1	4		1	1	1	27 00
54	Nicollet.....	3	4					3	7	10	8	62 50
55	Zion.....	3				7			4	4	4	53 50
56	Meridian.....	5				4			0	5	1	73 00
57	Blue Earth City.....	3					1		1	1	1	34 00
58	Spring Valley.....	6	7			1	7	2	8	6	7	27 50
59	Temple.....	9	1						1	1	1	53 50
60	Star in the West.....	7							6	7	6	52 50
61	Ashlar.....	1							5	4	3	53 50
62	Star.....	1	1					2		2	2	38 50
63	Illustrious.....	12	4			2			1	3	4	15 00
64	Chain Lake.....	4					1	1	5	6	7	45 50
65	Golden Rule.....		1			4			4	4	4	37 50
66	Madelia.....	1							4	4	5	28 00
67	Corinthian.....	8	3			7			8	10	7	45 50
69	Mystic Star.....	2	1			2			4	4	5	38 50
71	Paynesville.....								2	2	3	22 00
72	Lansing.....		1									7 50
73	Brownsville.....								1	1	1	8 00
75	Eureka.....	13	1						4	4	3	30 00
76	Joppa.....	1				1			1	1	1	13 50
77	Tuscan.....	5	1			2	1	1	4	5	3	41 00
79	Palestine.....	8	1			2	4	1	6	5	6	54 00

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS—Continued.

No. of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.	Reductions.				Additions					Total Dues and Fees.	Starting No for next year.
		Withdrawn.	Stricken from Roll.	Suspended. Expelled.	Dead.	Affiliated.	Restored.	Initiated.	Passed.	Raised.		
80	Henderson.....	1		1				5		3	\$ 31 50	46
81	Constellation.....	1			1	4		7	3	5	49 00	60
82	Howard.....	1				1		4	3	3	35 50	55
83	Huram Abi.....	5	8		2	3	3	6	7	3	43 50	61
84	Orient.....	1	2					3	3	3	19 00	25
85	High Forest.....	9			1		2	5	5	5	27 00	33
86	Tyrian.....	4				2		4	3	5	41 00	67
87	Doric.....							3	3	3	33 50	57
89	Golden Fleece.....		3			2		13	14	14	95 50	125
90	Good Faith.....	4				2	1	2	2	3	16 50	25
91	Antiquity.....	2				6		5	6	6	37 00	54
92	Fraternal.....					1		3	1	1	33 50	59
93	Unity.....	4				1		8	9	8	37 50	34
94	Keystone.....	0	9					10	10	9	52 50	57
95	Sherburne.....	4			2	1				1	25 00	51
96	Libanus.....	3	1					1	1	1	21 50	40
97	Prudence.....	4			1	3		6	5	5	33 50	43
98	Charity.....	6	1					3	5	6	30 00	40
99	Corner Stone.....	4			2	7		9	9	9	50 50	75
100	Aurora.....	1			1	9		7	5	4	35 00	53
101	Fraternity.....	4			1	6		4	6	6	36 50	53
102	Lebanon.....	1		1				1	1	1	18 00	31
103	Bethel.....	2						4	5	5	21 50	20
104	Sharon.....		8		1			10	9	11	44 00	41
106	Mount Tabor.....	3	1		2	2		14	11	11	47 50	38
108	Relief.....	1				1	1	2	2	4	36 50	63
109	Sunset.....	14	4		2	6		13	8	6	42 50	45
110	Pickwick.....	1		1	1	2	1	6	6	6	32 00	39
111	Carver.....	4	2	1		1		1	1	2	15 50	28
112	Khuram.....	1			3	16		21	10	16	125 00	170
113	Excelsior.....		5			1	1	7	6	6	30 00	30
114	Ben Franklin.....	3			1	2		7	7	6	41 00	50
115	Elgin.....	1	1					2	2	4	28 50	45
116	Lafayette.....							3	3	2	25 50	40
117	Granite.....	6			1	3		8	10	10	42 50	44
118	Newport.....	2									8 00	18
119	Delta.....					4		8	5	7	37 50	46
121	Grand Meadow.....	4						3	4	4	25 00	34
122	Kellogg.....	9	2	1				3	3	3	18 50	23
123	Prairie.....	2								1	11 00	23
124	Janesville.....	6	1					6	5	8	30 00	35
125	Winslow Lewis.....	7			1			8	10	8	40 00	36
126	Moorehead.....	4	4			3					7 00	17
127	Centennial.....							6	6	6	29 00	28
128	Josephus.....				1	1		6	6	6	32 50	36
129	Swift.....	6						4	5	6	24 00	26
130	Arcturus.....	1						5	3	2	27 50	37
131	Alma.....							1	1	1	18 00	31
132	Humbolt.....	1				1		4	3	4	20 00	23
133	Golden Sheaf.....							4	4	4	31 00	44
134	Cokato.....	2				2		5	5	3	22 00	24
135	Nelson.....	1	1					8	1	1	12 50	22
136	Walnut.....	2	1					8	8	8	31 00	22
137	Appleton.....					3		1	1	2	18 00	33
138	Orion.....	1			1			3	3	4	19 00	22
139	Verndale.....	1			1	2	2	5	4	3	24 00	33
140	Little Falls.....	3				2		3	4	3	16 50	20
141	Crookston.....	2				9		6	6	8	43 00	63
142	Currie.....		1			1		6	5	5	23 00	22
143	Lake View.....					4		6	6	8	34 00	42
144	Bird Island.....	1				1		2	1	1	12 50	21
145	Melrose.....							7	6	6	26 00	22
146	Benton.....	1						4	3	4	19 50	21
147	Canby.....	1				5		5	5	3	17 50	17
148	Quarry.....					4		1	4	5	18 00	27
149	Guardian.....	1				1		5	4	4	19 00	17
150	Warren.....					3		10	9	10	35 00	25
		443	183	6	4	104	255	50	643	637	647	6005

APPENDIX C.—DIRECTORY OF SUBORDINATE LODGES.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	W. MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.	SECRETARY.
1.	St. Johns.	Stillwater.	Percy B. Smith.	W. H. Pratt.	T. E. Fellows.	W. H. Harrington.
2.	Canard.	Minneapolis.	Chas. A. Cee.	Chas. D. Boyce.	W. H. Pearce.	Solon Armstrong.
3.	St. Paul.	St. Paul.	G. W. Merrill.	J. C. Huitt.	E. Grindrod.	C. A. Seely.
4.	Hennepin.	Minneapolis, West.	C. Rodschild.	C. B. White.	C. B. Tirrell.	Wm. Gunderson.
5.	Ancient Landmark.	St. Paul.	C. W. Lamson.	Wm. P. Jewett.	O. C. Houghton.	W. E. Burton.
6.	Dakota.	Hastings.	S. G. Rathbone.	N. Emerson.	Wm. Moorhouse.	I. Pause.
7.	Red Wing.	Faribault.	Wm. H. Putnam.	Chas. E. Hinds.	Chas. I. Davis.	E. J. Comer.
8.	Faribault.	Faribault.	Lyman Hawley.	H. E. Whitney.	Henry P. Sims.	Elford S. Bassett.
9.	Mantorville.	Mantorville.	A. A. Duce.	W. H. Edison.	W. H. Palmer.	R. Mantor.
10.	Mankato.	Mankato.	C. A. Chapman.	W. S. Howe.	Geo. M. Myrtilus.	H. McMurtrie.
11.	Wapukusa.	Wabasha.	Is. Budson.	C. J. Stauff.	Daniel Mast.	H. M. Dugan.
12.	Monticello.	Monticello.	Henry Kreis.	Frank Macdonald.	W. F. Weber.	Chas. E. Kreis.
13.	Hokah.	Hokah.	Wm. H. Hart.	J. J. Hillner.	C. C. Clement.	I. K. Suure.
14.	Winona.	Winona.	E. D. H. Hart.	Chas. C. Brand.	David A. Macurdy.	F. A. Ferguson.
15.	Minneapolis.	Minneapolis, West.	Is. M. Williams.	John Aiken.	Jesse Scofield.	C. J. Scofield.
16.	Caledonia.	Caledonia.	W. H. Hurries.	A. L. Geve.	W. I. Wellman.	C. A. Whited.
17.	Rochester.	Rochester.	R. H. G. C.	Lyman D. Rosier.	Geo. F. Allen.	R. D. Hathaway.
18.	Pleasant Grove.	Pleasant Grove.	Orin H. Page.	Chas. S. Ransom.	John Deleo.	C. W. Kingsbury.
19.	North Star.	St. Cloud.	A. C. Gaudin.	Wilson Sheppard.	Chas. Miniges.	S. S. Edwards.
20.	Wilton.	Wilton.	H. C. Woodbury.	M. M. Ingersoll.	Augustus Geissler.	Edward A. Hochkiss.
21.	Western Star.	Albert Lea.	Orville C. Dibble.	Benj. F. Goodwin.	John S. Robertson.	Thomas Tollington.
22.	Blue Earth Valley.	Winnepago City.	Jefferson Bathrick.	Joseph Whitmore.	G. P. Fish.	H. D. Gurley.
23.	Clear Water.	Clearwater.	Is. Colgrove.	Geo. O. Foster.	Jacob O. Hill.	Frank E. Abear.
24.	Morning Star.	La Crescent.	Daniel A. Foster.	Henry O. Hilton.	Elisha Eddy.	Wm. H. Baler.
25.	Anoka.	Anoka.	Henry Sparks.	George B. Reed.	Frank L. Wood.	F. M. Hedger.
26.	King Hiram.	Jordan.	Rufus P. Wells.	M. G. Kimball.	F. H. Zauler.	H. H. Luers.
27.	Sakata.	Waterville.	D. E. Potter.	Herbert S. Hill.	I. H. De Wolf.	John A. Wilson.
28.	Star in the East.	Owntonit.	Miles B. Chadwick.	Wm. T. Pratt.	I. C. Pec.	H. J. Brokmeier.
29.	Oriental.	Cannon Falls.	Jas. L. Orat.	Wm. Hodgson.	W. W. Foot.	A. Kuleer.
30.	Mt. Moriah.	Hastings.	J. B. Lambert.	G. A. Lawrence.	Wm. D. Marvin.	Wm. D. Marvin.
31.	Preston.	Preston.	O. H. Jacobson.	John H. Langenhorn.	Ezekiel L. Swarthout.	Wm. D. Marvin.
32.	Mystic Tie.	Pine Island.	Chas. H. Gladden.	Danison B. York.	Leonard Spriter.	L. G. Basford.
33.	Washington.	Concord.	Hiram W. Severns.	Manfred.	H. A. Avery.	L. G. Basford.
34.	Fidelity.	Austin.	Joseph Adams.	J. W. Kennedy.	A. J. Fowler.	Adelbert Wells.
35.	Carmelan.	Lake City.	O. P. Francisco.	John Herwick.	Louis Kitman.	E. V. Canfield.
36.	Hermion.	Zumbrota.	D. B. Schofield.			

42.	Hope.	A. P. Fitch.	W. C. Russell.	B. Richardson.	M. Thoeny.
43.	Lewiston.	I. C. Slade.	Henry Nusslock.	N. Turner.	O. W. Hunt.
44.	Shakopee.	H. D. Carter.	G. B. Gardner.	Thos. Lombard.	I. A. Wilder.
45.	Union.	E. P. Rubin.	A. H. Bernard.	H. F. Meyer.	Geo. W. Taylor.
46.	Saratoga.	S. L. Draper.	M. H. Fuller.	Robert McCredy.	Wm. B. Hesselgrave.
47.	Evergreen.	Wm. H. Hall.	Frank K. Ransom.	Henry Zimmerman.	John W. Chambers.
48.	Concord.	O. F. Perkins.	H. L. Crittendon.	Willis Rawson.	D. H. Lord.
49.	Social.	A. O. Adams.	Harlow Brown.	Everett C. Johnson.	E. G. Hill.
50.	Rising Sun.	Frank S. Coffin.	A. J. Tarvin.	A. C. Lewis.	C. G. Haigen.
51.	Watertown.	Henry Schultz.	Wm. A. McHattie, Sen.	Wm. A. McHattie, Jr.	Peter Thompson.
52.	Cottage Grove.	J. M. Rohrer.	W. S. Snyder.	L. M. Hollister.	J. B. Back.
53.	Morristown.	James H. Snyder.	Wm. H. Pearce.	John F. Seymour.	Chas. F. Johnson.
54.	St. Peter.	H. H. McCourt.	A. J. Murdock.	W. L. Wier.	Geo. W. Seymour.
55.	Zion.	George Andrus.	Henry Kingsley.	Chas. H. Waters.	Wm. H. Stacey.
56.	Meridian.	Peter B. Day.	Norman L. Hedman.	Chas. Rabe.	Henry J. Nall.
57.	Blue Earth City.	B. F. Farmer.	Thad. Wilkins.	E. T. Higgins.	W. J. Kellogg.
58.	Spring Valley.	John Dean.	L. M. Barrie.	Samuel M. Bruce.	O. D. Hutchinson.
59.	Hutchinson.	Alphonso Barto.	Ellor Bridgeman.	Wm. C. Reynolds.	Lynnan M. Kells.
60.	Sauk Center.	C. S. Andrews.	Edwin Dunn.	W. P. Harvey.	O. S. Armstrong.
61.	Eyota.	J. R. Ames.	D. N. McCarter.	Wm. S. Baxter.	Wm. C. Proudlock.
62.	Star.	John F. Pope.	Geo. R. Hall.	B. F. Vories.	Loyal D. Cobby.
63.	Rockford.	John F. Daniels.	Edward W. Bird.	I. R. Dickinson.	R. M. Ward.
64.	Plainview.	C. H. Pranklin.	L. A. Tuntoon.	W. W. Case.	J. C. Higgins.
65.	Fairmont.	Wm. H. Witham.	Daniel C. Hopkins.	Geo. A. Bradford.	Geo. A. Bradford.
66.	Lakeland.	E. L. Bryant.	E. Z. Needham.	A. L. Needham.	A. L. Needham.
67.	Farmington.	Chas. W. Carey.	Samuel G. Iverson.	Iver Olson.	Boje N. Ohlhouse.
68.	Paynesville.	Chas. W. Carey.	Albert E. Boggie.	Alex. Chistolin.	Wm. W. Darty.
69.	Rushford.	A. Levy Elliott.	H. M. McIntyre.	John Thompson.	W. B. Vaughan.
70.	Lansing.	P. D. Vaughan.	C. E. McCann.	Chris. Clark.	J. M. Riley.
71.	Brownsville.	C. A. Roy.	Z. B. Dally.	H. Thompson.	I. M. Wyckoff.
72.	Eureka.	L. S. Perry.	M. N. Clark.	J. C. Nickerson.	Garrett Murphy.
73.	Le Roy.	Chas. A. Wright.	Erl G. Wood.	Henry Willard.	J. L. Claghorn.
74.	Garden City.	Albert S. Chase.	Wm. G. Ten Brook.	Geo. V. La Vaque.	Geo. W. Kimberlie.
75.	Waseca.	S. W. Bennett.	Wm. H. Willson.	Henry Pochler.	Sylvester Kipp.
76.	Duluth.	Geo. W. Roberts.	Charles Schultz.	Wm. L. McCollum.	A. P. Loomis.
77.	Palestine.	Chas. W. Rickerson.	Albert Smith.	M. Doudna.	Pliny W. McAllister.
78.	Henderson.	I. D. Cornell.	H. D. Austin.	Delevan South.	Geo. B. Arnold.
79.	Constellation.	J. H. Goodwin.	E. N. Berry.	Taylor Robinson.	Geo. E. Bosworth.
80.	Howard.	Edward D. Buck.	Eugene S. Wooldridge.	Samuel W. Reese.	Nathaniel E. Gaskill.
81.	Alexandria.	G. Maxwell.	G. Hall.	A. J. Myers.	I. B. Gregoire.
82.	Kasson.	John P. Burke.	Hezekiah A. Park.	Wm. Billings.	Wm. Pelan.
83.	Huron Abi.	Alex. D. Ross.	J. Dick Hayford.	Orange A. Pennoyer.	Hamlet Stevens.
84.	Orion.	Wm. F. Cowing.	J. W. King.	H. H. Hughes.	M. A. Strong.
85.	High Forest.	Wm. F. Dickinson.	Wm. F. D. Bell.	O. L. Dornberg.	O. L. Dornberg.
86.	High Forest.	Wm. Cordner.	Chas. Moorhouse.	Chas. Moorhouse.	Nevel A. Ross.
87.	Doric.	S. N. Wright.	G. S. Reeder.	M. R. Trace.	Joseph Coates.
88.	Golden Fleece.				
89.	Good Faith.				
90.	Antiquity.				
91.	Prateral.				
92.	Unity.				
93.					

APPENDIX C.—DIRECTORY OF SUBORDINATE LODGES—CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	W. MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.	SECRETARY.
94	Keystone	Sleev Eye Lake.	James M. Thompson.	George R. Wholmes	George W. Somerville	H. M. Worknor.
95	Starbume	Elk River.	Wm. B. Mabie.	Benj. F. Mabie	George L. Downey	W. F. Chadbourne.
96	Libanus	St James.	J. S. Aldritt	S. C. Clark	George H. Reynolds	George Knudson.
97	Prudence	Widow.	R. R. Jerness	John Hutton.	L. I. Robinson.	Orrin Olson.
98	Charity	New Ulm.	Albert Marden.	Tory Hutton.	Herman F. Seiler	Ole M. Olsen.
99	Corner Stone	Pegasus Falls.	Wm. C. Bedford.	John D. Boyd	Wm. T. McAltoner	George F. Cowing.
100	Aurora	Harvard	Benj. S. Mallory.	James Dewar.	Milton McFadden	James S. Pearce.
101	Patent	Worthington.	Isaac F. Durfee.	Benj. F. Thurber.	Frederick Bloom	R. B. Plotts
102	Lebanon	Lakesboro.	Wm. Seeger	V. C. Raasig.	A. M. Houck	James Thompson.
103	Bethel	Wike Crystal.	B. F. Jerness	H. A. Paddock.	D. T. Working.	E. Franchere.
104	Shuman	Willmar.	J. H. Sutherland.	H. S. Goff	S. E. Thurston.	R. D. Bloomfield.
105	Mt. Tabor	Detroit.	J. E. Gutman.	A. S. Palmerlee	I. C. Pratt	George F. Dix
106	Relief	Dodge Center.	Albert L. Fuller.	L. Johnson	L. M. Weston	M. R. Dresbach.
107	Sunset	McVeddie.	J. L. Finch	Charles H. Williams.	George J. Crane	Nels A. Bergstrom.
108	Pickwick	Pickwick.	Albert L. Fuller.	L. Johnson	W. G. Berry	J. M. Rutherford.
109	Carver	Carver.	Wm. H. Mills	Andrew P. Peterson	Chas. D. Danwaler	Wm. Cheney.
110	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
111	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
112	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
113	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
114	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
115	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
116	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
117	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
118	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
119	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
120	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
121	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
122	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
123	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
124	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
125	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
126	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
127	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
128	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
129	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
130	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
131	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
132	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.
133	Excelsior	Excelsior.	Charles M. Foote	George A. Todd	I. W. Patnode	G. A. Slater.

133	Golden Sheaf.	Morris.	John House.	B. K. Rush.	W. B. Hancock.	O. C. Hanson.
134	Cokato.	Buffalo.	G. O. Trow.	Benjamin Lee.	Frank Griffith.	O. P. Moates.
135	Nelson.	Walnut.	Worth W. Brasie.	Sylvester R. Wells.	John C. Nugent.	Howard Cunnell.
136	Walnut Station.	Appleton.	Rufus G. Chadborn.	David M. Thorp.	John T. Holly.	Fred. F. Gott.
137	Appleton.	Atwater.	Bradley P. Cheney.	Charles P. Ireland.	James Strathun.	Louis B. Tadsen.
138	Orion.	Verndale.	E. A. D. Salter.	C. L. Andersen.	N. Larsen.	I. D. Marshall.
139	Verndale.	Little Falls.	C. W. Brown.	W. C. Eddy.	Theodore Farrington.	Conrad Ditmore.
140	Little Falls.	Crookston.	J. H. Rhodes.	D. T. Calhoun.	L. G. Worthington.	A. F. Storey.
141	Crookston.	Currie.	W. D. Hurlbut.	W. M. Ross.	Joseph Lawrence.	Geo. H. Bucknam.
142	Currie.	Ortonville.	A. T. Crowl.	J. H. Low.	W. R. Whitney.	L. G. Gates.
143	Lakeview.	Bird Island.	C. H. Mero.	J. McCallum.	W. R. Brown.	T. E. Randall.
144	Bird Island.	Melrose.	James S. Bowler.	Wm. P. Fowle.	Edward H. Kerman.	Albert Brown.
145	Melrose.	Lake Benton.	A. A. Whitney.	I. E. Campbell.	Don B. McDonald.	H. C. Maguren.
146	Benton.	Canby.	John B. Russell.	Thaddeus Lunnings.	And. F. Schauble.	John L. Cass.
147	Canby.	Pipestone.	John Moore.	Mar. Pointon.	J. Van Valkenburgh.	R. M. Strong.
148	Pipestone.	Brownson.	J. C. Good.	S. H. Smart.	J. L. Hart.	E. W. Davies.
149	Brownson.	Warren.	Thom. C. Arnold.	Alonzo L. Brown.	Louis Groshong.	Christian Etter.
150	Warren.	Chaska.	Emmit W. Rossman.	Wm. A. Wallace.	Geo. L. Holley.	Wm. W. Hunter.
151	Chaska.	Frontier.	E. P. Sager.	J. W. Gregg.	L. W. Noble.	G. Kravenbuhl.
152	Frontier.	Browns Valley.	A. W. Coats.	O. B. Todd.	L. R. Smith.	Andrew Bundrup.
153	Kodalya.	Ada.	Josephus Alley.	Edward Ashley.	W. D. Prescott.	E. C. Goodnow.
154	Norman.	Tracy.	Stas D. Jackson.	Charles H. Brown.	John S. Johnson.	D. H. Fisk.
155	Tracy.	Wadena.	Wilbur M. Todd.	C. M. Ferro.	Anson Warren.	
156	Wadena.		Edgar C. Case.	Mark J. Katzky.	Frank B. Coon.	F. C. Field.

APPENDIX D.

SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge	LOCATION.
Anoka.....	Anoka.....	30	Anoka.
Becker.....	Mt. Tabor.....	106	Detroit.
Benton.....	Unity.....	93	Sauk Rapids.
Big Stone.....	Lake View.....	142	Ortonville.
	Mankato.....	12	Mankato.
Blue Earth.....	Joppa.....	76	Garden City.
	Bethel.....	103	Lake Crystal.
	Josephus.....	128	Mapleton.
Brown.....	Keystone.....	94	Sleepy Eye.
	Charity.....	98	New Ulm.
	Watertown.....	50	Watertown.
Carver.....	Carver.....	111	Carver.
	Humboldt.....	132	Norwood.
	Chaska.....	151	Chaska.
Canby.....	Canby.....	147	Canby.
Chippewa.....	Sunset.....	109	Montevideo.
Chisago.....	Zion.....	55	Taylors Falls.
Clay.....	Moorhead.....	126	Moorhead.
Cottonwood.....	Prudence.....	97	Windom.
Crow Wing.....	Aurora.....	100	Brainerd.
	Dakota.....	7	Hastings.
Dakota.....	Mt. Moriah.....	35	Hastings.
	Corinthian.....	67	Farmington.
	Mantorville.....	11	Mantorville.
	Washington.....	38	Concord.
Dodge.....	Huram Abi.....	83	Kasson.
	Relief.....	108	Dodge Center.
Douglas.....	Constellation.....	81	Alexandria.
	Blue Earth Valley.....	27	Winnebago City.
Faribault.....	Blue Earth City.....	57	Blue Earth City.
	Doric.....	87	Wells.
	Preston.....	36	Preston.
	Meridien.....	56	Chatfield.
Fillmore.....	Spring Valley.....	58	Spring Valley.
	Mystic Star.....	67	Rushford.
	Lebanon.....	102	Lanesboro.
Freeborn.....	Western Star.....	26	Albert Lea.
	Red Wing.....	8	Red Wing.
	Arcturus.....	130	Red Wing.
Goodhue.....	Oriental.....	34	Cannon Falls.
	Mystic Tie.....	37	Pine Island.
	Hermon.....	41	Zumbrota.
	Cataract.....	2	Minneapolis, E.
	Hennepin.....	4	Minneapolis, W.
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	19	Minneapolis, W.
	Khurum.....	112	Minneapolis, W.
	Excelsior.....	113	Excelsior.
	Winslow Lewis.....	125	Osseo.

SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge	LOCATION.
	{ Hokah.....	17	Hokah.
	{ Caledonia.....	20	Caledonia.
Houston.....	{ Morning Star.....	29	La Crescent.
	{ Brownsville.....	73	Brownsville.
	{ Orient.....	84	Money Creek.
Jackson.....	{ Good Faith.....	90	Jackson.
Kandiyohi.....	{ Sharon.....	104	Willmar.
	{ Orion.....	138	Atwater.
	{ Sakatah.....	32	Waterville.
Le Sueur.....	{ Union.....	45	La Sueur.
	{ Concord.....	47	Cleveland.
Lincoln.....	{ Benton.....	146	Lake Benton.
Lyon.....	{ Delta.....	119	Marshall.
	{ Tracy.....	155	Tracy.
	{ Hope.....	42	Glencoe.
McLeod.....	{ Temple.....	59	Hutchinson.
	{ Guardian.....	149	Brownston.
Marshall.....	{ Warren.....	150	Warren.
Martin.....	{ Chain Lake.....	64	Fairmont.
Meeker.....	{ Golden Fleece.....	89	Litchfield.
Mille Lacs.....	{ Fraternal.....	92	Princeton.
Morrison.....	{ Little Falls.....	140	Little Falls.
Murray.....	{ Currey.....	142	Currie.
	{ Fidelity.....	39	Austin.
	{ Lansing.....	72	Lansing.
Mower.....	{ Eureka.....	75	Le Roy.
	{ Lafayette.....	116	Brownsdale.
	{ Meadow.....	121	Grand Meadow.
	{ Alma.....	131	Lyle.
Nicollet.....	{ Nicollet.....	54	St. Peter.
Nobles.....	{ Fraternity.....	101	Worthington.
Norman.....	{ Norman.....	154	Ada.
	{ Rochester.....	21	Rochester.
Olmsted.....	{ Pleasant Grove.....	22	Pleasant Grove.
	{ Ashlar.....	61	Eyota.
	{ High Forest.....	85	High Forest.
Otter Tail.....	{ Fergus Falls.....	99	Fergus Falls.
Polk.....	{ Crookston.....	141	Crookston.
Pipestone.....	{ Quarry.....	148	Pipestone.
Ramsey.....	{ St. Paul.....	3	St. Paul.
	{ Ancient Landmark.....	5	St. Paul.
Red Wood.....	{ Antiquity.....	91	Red Wood Falls.
	{ Walnut.....	136	Walnut Station.
Renville.....	{ Bird Island.....	144	Bird Island.
Rock.....	{ Ben Franklin.....	114	Lu Verne.
	{ Faribault.....	9	Faribault.
Rice.....	{ Social.....	48	Northfield.
	{ Cannon River.....	52	Morristown.
St. Louis.....	{ Palestine.....	39	Duluth.
Scott.....	{ King Hiram.....	71	Jordan.
	{ King Solomon.....	44	Shakopee.
Sherburne.....	{ Sherburne.....	95	Elk River.
Sibley.....	{ Henderson.....	80	Henderson.

SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge	LOCATION.
Stearns.....	{ North Star.....	23	St. Cloud.
	{ Star of the West.....	60	Sauk Center.
	{ Paynesville.....	71	Paynesville.
	{ Melrose.....	145	Melrose.
Steele	{ Star of the East.....	33	Owatonna.
	{ Prairie.....	123	Blooming Prairie.
Stevens.....	{ Golden Sheaf.....	133	Morris.
Swift.. ..	{ Swift.....	129	Benson.
	{ Appleton.....	137	Appleton.
Traverse.....	{ Kodahya.....	153	Brown's Valley.
	{ Wapahasa.....	14	Wabasha.
Wabasha	{ Carnelian.....	40	Lake City.
	{ Illustrious	63	Plainview.
	{ Tyrian.....	86	Mazeppa.
	{ Elgin.....	115	Elgin.
	{ Kellogg.....	122	Kellogg.
Waseca.....	{ Wilton.....	24	Wilton.
	{ Tuscan	77	Waseca.
	{ Janesville.....	124	Janesville.
	{ St. Johns.....	1	Stillwater.
Washington	{ Acacia.....	50	Cottage Grove.
	{ Golden Rule.....	65	Lakeland.
	{ Newport.....	118	Newport.
Wadena	{ Verndale.....	139	Verndale.
	{ Wadena	156	Wadena.
Watonwan.....	{ Madelia.....	66	Madelia.
	{ Libanus	96	St. James.
Wilkin	{ Frontier	152	Breckenridge.
	{ Winona.....	18	Winona.
	{ Harmony.....	43	Lewiston.
Winona	{ Evergreen.....	46	Saratoga.
	{ Rising Sun.....	49	St. Charles.
	{ Pickwick.....	110	Pickwick.
	{ Monticello.....	16	Monticello.
	{ Clear Water.....	28	Clear Water.
Wright.....	{ Star	62	Rockford.
	{ Howard.....	82	Howard Lake.
	{ Centennial.....	127	Delano.
	{ Cokato	134	Cokato.
Yellow Medicine..	{ Nelson.....	135	Buffalo.
	{ Granite.....	117	Granite Falls.

APPENDIX E.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

Districts are hereby established and Deputies appointed therefor as follows, to-wit:

FIRST DISTRICT.

R. W. W. D. CORNISH, (5,) ST. PAUL.

St. Johns, No.....	1	Mount Moriah, No.....	35
St. Paul, No.....	3	Acacia, No.....	51
Ancient Landmark, No.....	5	Golden Rule, No.....	65
Dakota, No.....	7	Newport, No.....	118

SECOND DISTRICT.

R. W. C. M. FOOTE, (112,) MINNEAPOLIS.

Cataract, No.....	2	Palestine, No.....	79
Hennepin, No.....	4	Khurum, No.....	112
Minneapolis, No.....	19	Excelsior, No.....	113
Zion, No.....	55	Winslow Lewis, No.....	125

THIRD DISTRICT.

R. W. SAMUEL E. ADAMS, (16,) MONTICELLO.

Monticello, No.....	16	Fraternal, No.....	92
North Star, No.....	23	Sherburne, No.....	95
Clear Water, No.....	28	Nelson, No.....	135
Anoka, No.....	30		

FOURTH DISTRICT.

R. W. THOMAS C. SHAPLEIGH, (141).

Star of the West, No.....	60	Melrose, No.....	145
Constellation, No.....	81	Warren, No.....	150
Corner Stone, No.....	99	Norman, No.....	154
Crookston, No.....	141		

FIFTH DISTRICT.

R. W. C. W. NICKERSON, (82,) HOWARD LAKE.

Watertown, No.....	50	Golden Fleece, No.....	89
Star, No.....	62	Centennial, No.....	127
Howard, No.....	82	Cokato, No.....	134

SIXTH DISTRICT.

R. W. WILLIAM J. MUNRO, (133,) MORRIS.

Paynesville, No.....	71	Orion, No.....	138
Sharon, No.....	104	Frontier.....	152
Swift, No.....	129	Kodahya, No.....	153
Golden Sheaf, No.....	133		

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. ALBERT MARDEN, (98,) NEW ULM.

Antiquity, No.....	91	Walnut, No.....	136
Keystone, No.....	94	Benton, No.....	146
Charity, No.....	98	Canby, No.....	147
Delta, No.....	119	Tracy, No.....	155

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

R. W. THOS. MONTGOMERY, (54,) ST. PETER.

Mankato, No.....	12	Joppa, No.....	76
Union, No.....	45	Henderson, No.....	80
Concord, No.....	48	Bethel, No.....	103
Nicollet, No.....	54	Josephus, No.....	128
Madelia, No.....	66		

NINTH DISTRICT.

R. W. CHARLES A. WRIGHT, (77,) WASECA.

Wilton, No.....	24	Tuscan, No.....	77
King Hiram, No.....	31	Carver, No.....	111
Sakatah, No.....	32	Janesville, No.....	124

TENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. L. A. HANCOCK, (8,) RED WING.

Red Wing, No.....	8	Carnelian, No.....	40
Wapahasa, No.....	14	Pickwick, No.....	110
Winona, No.....	18	Kellogg, No.....	122
Morning Star, No.....	29	Arcturus, No.....	130

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. L. W. NEEDHAM, (49,) RISING SUN.

Harmony, No.....	43	Ashlar, No.....	61
Evergreen, No.....	46	Illustrious, No.....	63
Rising Sun, No.....	49	High Forest, No.....	85
Meridian, No.....	56	Elgin, No.....	115

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

A. LA DUE, (11,) MANTORVILLE.

Mantorville, No.....	11	Herman, No.....	41
Rochester, No.....	21	Huram Abi, No.....	83
Pleasant Grove, No.....	22	Tyrian, No.....	86
Mystic Tie, No.....	37	Relief, No.....	108
Washington, No.....	38		

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

W. W. HARRIES, (20,) CALEDONIA.

Hokah, No.....	17	Mystic Star, No.....	69
Caledonia, No.....	20	Brownsville, No.....	73
Preston, No.....	36	Orient, No.....	84
Spring Valley, No.....	58	Lebanon, No.....	102

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

C. L. WEST, (39,) AUSTIN.

Fidelity, No.....	39	Lafayette, No.....	116
Lansing, No.....	72	Grand Meadow, No.....	121
Eureka, No.....	75	Alma, No.....	131

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

J. A. KEISTER, (57,) BLUE EARTH CITY.

Western Star, No.....	26	Chain Lake, No.....	64
Blue Earth Valley, No.....	27	Doric, No.....	87
Blue Earth City, No.....	57	Good Faith, No.....	90

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

J. M. D. CRAFT, (67,) FARMINGTON.

Faribault, No.....	9	Cannon River, No.....	52
Star in the East, No.....	33	Corinthian, No.....	67
Oriental, No.....	34	Prairie, No.....	123
Social, No.....	48		

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

THOMAS C. BIVINS, (100,) BRAINERD.

Unity, No.....	93	Verndale, No.....	139
Aurora, No.....	100	Little Falls, No.....	146
Mt. Tabor, No.....	106	Wadena, No.....	156
Moorhead, No.....	126		

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

A. P. FITCH, (42,) GLENCOE.

Hope, No.....	42	Humboldt, No.....	132
King Solomon, No.....	44	Guardian, No.....	149
Temple, No.....	59	Chaska.....	151

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH S. BOWLER, (144,) BIRD ISLAND.

Sunset, No.....	109	Lake View, No.....	143
Granite, No.....	117	Bird Island, No.....	144
Appleton, No.....	137		

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

C. H. SMITH, WORTHINGTON.

Libanus, No.....	96	Ben. Franklin, No.....	114
Prudence, No.....	97	Currie, No.....	142
Fraternity, No.....	101	Quarry, No.....	148

Deputies will observe the resolution of the Grand Lodge, adopted 1874, found on page 36 of the printed proceedings of that year.

C. HENRY BENTON,
Grand Master.

APPENDIX F.

ADDRESS OF BRO. SAM. E. ADAMS, GRAND ORATOR.

Most Worshipful Sir, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

To the ordinary Mason, it makes but little difference what were the hidden mysteries of Abraham, Confucius, Zoroaster, Geber or Alfarabius; or whether the Hindoo sages had a Deity, consisting of Brahma, Vishnu and Civa; or whether the ancient Egyptians had a Hermes Trismigistos, comprising Osiris, Isis and Harœri; or what might have been the Vedic, the Etruscan, Persian or Mesopotamian peculiarities and attributes of a Supreme Being. It matters but little whether Pythagoras, who was born at Samos 580 years B. C., received his arithmetical knowledge from the Phœnicians, his astronomical from the Chaldæans, his geometrical from the Egyptians, and his holy and moral instruction from the Magi.

It is of no special importance what may have been the distinctive features of the ceremonies of Orpheus, Dionisus, Ceres, Mithras and Odin, or that they were practiced by the Thracians, Cretans, Athenians and Goths, or that they were engraved in hieroglyphics on the ancient temples, obelisks and pyramids.

Ours is a short and practical life. We stand in need of constant exhortations to do our duty, and to remind us of our manifold obligations to each other and to the world, leaving in the background to those having the leisure and inclination, elaborate researches into the causes and origin of our symbols and mystic arts. Usually, the range of our thoughts is limited to daily business and politics, and we become completely incrustated with selfishness and apathy. We become more and more indifferent to the cause of humanity and of mental and spiritual improvement. We require continuous prompting as to the direct line of our responsibility to God, to our neighbor and to ourselves, and to this end are the following plain, straightforward admonitions written, taking for a text the following:

Amid all life's guests
There seems but worthy *one*, to do men good!
It matters not *how long* we live, but *how*."

How many of us strive to do good deeds in our daily walk? It is said that one pound of gold may be drawn into a wire which would extend

around the globe. So one good deed may be felt throughout an eternity. Though done in the first flush of youth, it may gladden the last of a long life, and form the brightest and most glorious spot upon it. The sweet perfume of a kind act may last forever. There is a pleasure in *contemplating good*; there is a greater pleasure in *receiving good*, but the *greatest pleasure of all* is in *DOING good*, which comprehends the rest. Do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee *no* good. Dr. Johnson said, "He who waits to a great deal of good at once, will never do any."

It was thirty-six years ago. A gentleman (this time, in fact, "a solitary horseman,") was on his way back to old Virginia to visit the home of his childhood. His father had moved to Kentucky from "the Mother of States," and settled in Todd county a few years before. His eldest son, at the period mentioned, had just attained his majority; and being presented with, perhaps, his first horse, handsomely caparisoned, he set out across the mountains of eastern Kentucky on horseback, provided with the necessary adjuncts of that mode of travel, a pair of saddlebags and "leggings."

While crossing the mountains one evening, a few miles beyond the Virginia border, he came face to face with a spectacle which was in all respects pitiable and distressing. Sitting on the roadside was a man with his wife and two or three children, whose woe-begone and poverty-stricken appearance indicated not only penury, but almost absolute starvation.

It was a poor family moving West. Having become completely bankrupt in Virginia, by some sudden failure, they had gathered up what little of household goods the sheriff had left them, and started for Kentucky. The two skeleton frames of horses which were used for drawing their little store of plunder were energetically endeavoring to extract sustenance, "by the skin of their teeth," from the barren soil, as the young man rode up. As our hero drew the reins for a moment's chat with this "beggarly account," he was saluted by the "head" with a Masonic sign, which, being himself a Mason, he at once recognized and returned. The poor husband and father thus meeting the first friend he had seen since leaving home, poured out his whole heart to the young stranger. His story begot a lively interest revealing, as it did, a tale of mistortune without crime. Our hero was soon impressed with the fact that, notwithstanding external appearances were decidedly against the brother, he was not only a remarkably bright Mason, but a gentleman of excellent manners, good education and high-breeding.

"When I tell you that my poor wife and children have scarcely eaten enough to keep them alive for three days, you will excuse these unmanly tears," said he, weeping freely as he gazed at the little hungry innocents clinging around him.

The young man himself was moved to tears, and could not doubt his

own eyes, though the picture was one he had not expected to meet, and one which he had, perhaps, never met before.

He at once handed the unfortunate husband and father twenty dollars, almost the last cent of money he had, retaining only sufficient to take him to the end of his journey by a scant allowance, not caring to keep any to return on. The stranger insisted on receiving only five dollars, trusting to Providence for enough to complete his journey to that part of Kentucky whither he was moving. But the young man's heart was too large not to have given five times the amount, if he had been able.

His eyes, and those of the father and mother, were filled with tears, while the poor hungry children literally devoured the fragments of lunch which the young Samaritan had brought with him from his last breakfast.

Amid the tears and blessings of the little circle the kind-hearted stranger rode off, thanking God that it had been in his power to bestow so much happiness and so opportunely.

Years passed by, and the incident was about forgotten, when the benevolent young gentleman received a letter, inclosing a twenty-dollar bill, gratefully recalling the circumstances above related, announcing that the family had reached their destination in southwestern Kentucky, and that the father was again a merchant, making money, and living happily.

Almost another decade, including in its whirl and turmoil the bloody story of the great civil war, had once more about shut out all memory of the occurrence; when the hero of the story, now long since grown to man's estate and become distinguished in the political history of Kentucky, was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature. His talents and influence were such that he was chosen Speaker of the House. During the contest over the speakership he had noticed that a stranger, and a member of the radical side, was one of his most active supporters. Meeting him a few days after, the accomplished Speaker remarked:

"Mr. ———, I have been curious to know *why* you were among my warmest friends during the election—doing all you could for me. I have never met you in my life; your very name is unknown to me; we are opposed in politics, and, while thanking you kindly for your partiality, I have 'enough of the woman' in me to insist on hearing *why* it was so."

"Sir," replied the member, "you will recall, when I mention it, a little scene that occurred when you had just emerged from boyhood, on your way to Virginia," [relating it]. "It was you who saved my wife from starvation. She has told me time and again that never did a morsel taste so sweet, so utterly delicious, as that you gave her then. She was but six years old at that time; but when she saw your name, during the late canvass, among the prominent candidates for the speakership, she 'laid down the law' as to how I should vote. This is all. Neither she,

nor her father and mother, brothers and sisters, nor myself can ever forget you."

Let us, my brethren, endeavor to perform good deeds. The opportunities are not rare. Not a day passes away but that you may do some good act. Good deeds are ever fruitful. Out of one good action of ours, God produces a thousand, the harvest whereof is perpetual. No sincere desire of doing good need make an enemy of a single human being.

The widow, the fatherless, the wearied, the sick, the desponding, the stricken in spirit, are around and about you every hour.

Then cheer them up. Encourage them with brighter hopes in the future. Pour the oil of joy into their lacerated, bleeding wounds. Give them according to *their* necessities and *your* ability. When any have fallen among thieves, been stripped of their raiment, been wounded and left half dead, do not pass by on the other side like the priest and the Levite.

There are many sorrowing hearts in this often sad and dreary life of ours. Who is there to whom grief may not come?

Go, search for the destitute and suffering. See to the lonely orphan; maybe it is thy brother's child. The spirit of that departed brother will look down upon you from its bright home in the upper Temple, perhaps, and follow you as you go forth on your errand of mercy, breathing orisons to the great Father in your behalf. Practice *outside* the lodge room the fraternal love and charity taught you *in* it. Make a *home* application of it, and do not conclude these duties devolved upon some one else. By our own works, and not those of another, shall we be judged.

And now abideth Faith, Hope and Charity—these three; but the greatest of these is Charity. Do we realize that Charity, in pouring out her innumerable blessings, imposes no conditions and asks for no return? How lavish she is in her gifts, for she would see all around rejoicing in this brief life of ours. Yet, we shrink from her approach! We sometimes shun and scorn her kindly offices. Our selfishness and pride preponderate, and the baser passions enthrall "the good, the beautiful and the true," which is within us. Let us exercise more charity one towards another. Let us widen out and dig deeper the reservoir of charity. Are we not formed out of the same dust? Do we not all breathe the same vital air? Are we not all subject to the same pains, the same trials, the same diseases and the same death? Of what have we to be proud or to boast? Is not the day of darkness and silence to come to us all? The leaf quits its stem upon the tree and quietly goes whirling to the mother earth, and to her embrace finally go the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the king and the beggar. In the silent grave all distinctions are lost. Then,

my brethren, if we have fought the good fight; if we have faithfully finished our work; if we have striven to walk uprightly in our several stations in this life before God and man; if we have endeavored to square our actions by the square of virtue and inflexible integrity; if we have believed in and practiced the precepts and teachings contained in that great light, the Holy Bible: if we have really loved God and our neighbor as ourselves; if we have stepped upon the first round of Jacob's ladder, and our feet have been firm and our faith unwavering, then can we approach our graves

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him,
And lies down to pleasant dreams,"

"If the poor man pass thy door,
Give him of thy bounteous store,
Give him food, and give him gold,
Give him shelter from the cold;
Aid him his lone life to live,
For 'tis angel-like to give.

Though world riches thou hast not,
Give to him of poorer lot;
Think thee of the widow's mite,
In the holy Master's sight,
It was more, a thousand-fold,
Than the rich man's hoard of gold.

Give, it is the better part,
Give to him, "the poor in heart,"
Give of love in large degree,
Give of hope and sympathy;
Cheer to them who sigh forlorn,
Light to him whose lamp is gone.

Give the gray-haired wanderer room,
Lead him gently to the tomb,
Let him not, in friendless clime,
Float adown the tide of time;
Hear the mother's lonely call,
She, the nearest one of all.

And the lost, abandoned one,
In thy pathway do not shun;
Of thy kindness she hath need,
Bind with balm the bruised reed;
Give, and gifts above all price,
Shall be thine in Paradise."

APPENDIX G.

Foreign Correspondence.

To the M.: W.: Grand Lodge of Minnesota :

The Chairman of the Foreign Correspondence Committee fraternally submits the annual report.

The transactions of the Grand Lodges, and for the years hereinafter named have been received, and are reported upon in the following pages. It is much to be regretted that the list is not full, notwithstanding efforts that have been made :

Alabama.....	December, 1881	Manitoba.....	February, 1882
Arkansas.....	December, 1881	New Hampshire.....	May, 1882
Arizona.....	November, 1882	New Jersey.....	January, 1882
Connecticut.....	January, 1882	New York.....	June, 1882
California.....	October, 1882	North Carolina.....	December, 1882
Colorado.....	September, 1882	Nebraska.....	1882
Canada.....	July, 1882	Nevada.....	June, 1882
Delaware.....	October, 1881	New Brunswick.....	April, 1882
District-Columbia..	November, 1881	Nova Scotia.....	June, 1882
Georgia.....	October, 1882	Ohio.....	October, 1881
Illinois.....	October, 1882	Oregon.....	June, 1882
Iowa.....	June, 1882	Pennsylvania.....	December, 1882
Idaho.....	September, 1882	Rhode Island.....	May, 1882
Indian Territory ..	November, 1881	South Carolina....	December, 1882
Kentucky.....	October, 1881	Tennessee.....	November, 1882
Kansas.....	October, 1882	Texas.....	December, 1882
Louisiana.....	February, 1882	Utah.....	November, 1881
Maine.....	May, 1882	Vermont.....	June, 1882
Massachusetts.....	December, 1881	Virginia.....	December, 1882
Maryland.....	November, 1882	Washington Territory..	June, 1882
Michigan.....	January, 1882	Wisconsin.....	June, 1882
Missouri.....	October, 1882	West Virginia....	November, 1882
Mississippi.....	February, 1882	Wyoming.....	October, 1882
Montana.....	October, 1882		

We particularly regret the non-reception of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Dakota.

Following the alphabetical arrangement we commence with—

ALABAMA, 1881.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Alabama for the year 1881 comes to us in a goodly pamphlet of 350 pages.

The Sixty-first Annual Communication was held at Montgomery, December 5th, 6th and 7th, 1881.

M. W. Henry Clay Tompkins, G. M., presiding.

One hundred and seventy-one lodges represented.

Four hundred and twenty-six on the roll.

Twelve restored whose charters had been forfeited.

Our lodges are multiplying, new men are coming to the front, and in the older lodges officers are constantly changed; and to make a report on Foreign Correspondence that will be useful or even interesting to such, we reproduce decisions that have been heretofore reported. Even for the older officers no harm can come from piling "line upon line" and "precept upon precept;" while it may be to a few "as tedious as a twice-told tale;" to the many it may prove of moment.

Some of the decisions reported by G. M. Tompkins are old, others comparatively new (at least in phraseology.) We select:

1. A mason who has been suspended or expelled, and afterwards restored to the rights and privileges of masonry, but not to membership, occupies the position of an unaffiliated mason, and has the right to petition for membership in any lodge, and his petition should be received and acted upon as other petitions for affiliation.

2. Seven Master Masons, members of a lodge, can open the lodge and transact such business as the granting of dimit, reception of petitions, ordering the payment of accounts, and other business of like character.

* * * * *

5. No dues accrue against one suspended for a masonic offense, during the continuance of his sentence.

6. A lodge has the authority to remit the dues of a worthy old and indigent brother, and it is proper and right for it to be done.

7. Where an application is made to a lodge for a dimit, and the lodge

votes to grant it, the applicant's membership with the lodge is at once severed; the fact that the applicant afterwards changes his purpose, and when presented with his certificate of dimission by the Secretary refuses to receive it, does not alter his relation to the lodge; such certificate is not of itself a dimission, but mere evidence of it.

8. The mere fact that one who had been dimitted voted at an election of officers does not invalidate the election where his vote was not necessary to the election of any one of the persons chosen to office.

9. A dimitted mason, residing in one jurisdiction, may apply to and affiliate with a lodge in another, and is not required to obtain the consent of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, before doing so. A dimitted mason residing in this State may affiliate with a lodge in Georgia.

10. Charges made out and filed with the Secretary become the property of the lodge, and can only be withdrawn by unanimous consent at a communication set down for the trial of the cause. If one accused is found guilty on trial, or pleads guilty, the lodge should proceed to inflict upon him some punishment; the fact that he pleads guilty and promises reformation may be considered in mitigation, but does not wholly excuse.

11. The masonic ceremony should not be performed in laying the corner stone of a factory, or other building, the property of private individuals, and intended for private uses and purposes.

* * * * *

16. It is the settled law of this jurisdiction that a suspended mason may be tried and expelled for an offense committed during the continuance of his sentence.

* * * * *

17. A member applying for a dimit is entitled to receive it if he has paid all dues and is in good standing. Where application is made for a dimit, and a brother objects upon the ground that the applicant has been guilty of unmasonic conduct, and thereupon a committee is appointed, who examine into the accusation, and report that they can ascertain no grounds that would sustain charges against him, and the objecting brother refuses to prefer charges, the lodge should grant the dimit, notwithstanding he may persist in his objections.

* * * * *

19. For a mason to secretly dispose of his property and leave the country without settling with or saying anything to his creditors, is dishonorable, and therefore unmasonic.

* * * * *

21. Where a special communication is called to confer any of the degrees, the lodge may be opened in the degree in which the work is to be done.

22. It is not unmasonic to speak to a profane of the charities of the lodge, unless it is done with some improper motive.

23. A lodge received the petition of a profane, who had been residing within its jurisdiction for twelve months, and conferred upon him the degrees. The petition stated that he had not applied to and been rejected by any other lodge. Subsequently the petitioner moved out of the State and obtained his dimit upon applying for affiliation to a lodge at the place to which he had removed, and where he had formerly resided, such lodge took up his certificate and returned it to the lodge granting it, and reported that he had, before petitioning the lodge in this State, petitioned that lodge and had been rejected.

Held, That the lodge conferring the degrees, being duly and legally constituted, and having jurisdiction to confer them upon persons residing in its territorial jurisdiction for the length of time required by our laws, upon the presentation of the proper petition, and the petition in this case containing every averment required by law, its action in conferring the degrees therein were not void or the petitioner an irregular or illegally made mason; but, on the contrary, by that action he became a regular mason, and his connection with the Order could only be severed upon trial and by a verdict of guilty and judgment thereon. If the statement made by the applicant was false, or probable cause existed for believing that it was, as in this case, charges should be preferred against him, and upon trial, if found guilty, should be expelled. A false statement of a material matter made by an applicant in his petition for the degrees, is a violation of masonic law, for which he may be tried and convicted after the degrees are conferred.

In this jurisdiction we require one year's residence within the jurisdiction of the lodge to which application is made before it can be received.

We find the following, which we deem sound:

Resolved, That where a brother has been expelled, and afterwards restored to the rights and privileges of masonry, but not to membership in the lodge, a certificate, in the nature of a dimit, shall be given him by the lodge.

In a very readable report, Bro. Oliver S. Beers presents a critical review of the proceedings of fifty-three Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1881, included.

Under the head of British Columbia, we find:

"Truly the "*great light*," the grand "*land-mark*," the life and glory of masonry is Love, sometimes called charity, erroneously so, however, for the latter is but an attribute of love; we must not mistake the effect for the cause. nor speak of a part as comprehending the whole. Love is a Heaven-inspired principle as necessary to the life and prosperity of masonry as the blood to the life of the body. "It was so in the beginning, is now, and" we hope, "ever will be," our strength and support. Would that masons could more and more realize that this immortal principle of Love is the inner life, the soul of our organization, and govern themselves accordingly, to the end that good deeds and true charity may have their perfect work in driving out all envy and contentions from our ranks, and perpetuating that just emulation as to "who can best work and best agree," the sure prophecy of the continued and perpetual *semper eadem* of masonic life and usefulness.

The following meets our views exactly, which we find under the head of California :

If we understand Bro. Hill's views, he sustains the position that a lodge or an association of masons (or even a brother, say,) contributing to the relief of a sojourning brother, can justly claim of his lodge reimbursement for the amount so expended. We state the proposition in our own words for the sake of brevity, and partly, too, that the statement itself may aid in refuting the claim. For if a lodge, a Grand Lodge, an individual mason, or a charitable association of such individuals may properly claim compensation for such advances, wherein consists the charity of the relief thus administered? Help extended to an indigent brother under such conditions is not the masonic relief which the tenets of our profession enjoin, as we apprehend them, but only a loan at risk possibly, and without interest compensation probably, but still essentially a loan, to be returned by the associates of the beneficiary. If the brethren of California, or anywhere else, insist upon the right to be repaid for such services to indigent travelers, they should not call it charity nor associate it with the beneficence enjoined by masonic duties, but designate it as it is. We can readily understand the propriety of asking lodges, able to provide for their own members, to refund such expenditures, and can see too the advantages to inure to all parties, if the lodges able to respond should promptly remit on such request, and thus aid in extending advantages to the more needy of other lodges. True masonic etiquette would require such action in the conditions supposed; but this does not establish the right claimed by California, as we understand it, of advancing to the indigent of other jurisdictions at the expense of and without the consent of the lodge or jurisdiction whose funds are thus (in reality, too, if the claim alluded to

is tenable) to be disbursed by brethren unfamiliar with her wishes and resources.

The claim above indicated is repudiated by several Grand Lodges, among them Iowa, Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania are prominent.

While there exists no right to demand reimbursement for such expenditures, there is, however, a recognized masonic courtesy (duty, indeed, for we must bear each other's burdens,) which forbids us to permit such burdens to fall too heavily upon distant brethren, especially those whose advantages of climate and location (as in the cases of California and Colorado) singles them out as places of refuge for the invalid brother in search of restoration, resulting, undoubtedly, in extraordinary demands upon the charity and fraternal hospitality of the brethren visited. It is but reasonable that lodges and jurisdictions whose members have received such benefits should heed these considerations and, on intimation of the fact, reimburse the expenditures as promptly and fully as their means will permit.

No lodge can be required to refund advances made to its members without its consent; and yet no lodge can honorably ignore benefits of that ilk without due effort at restoration, and most lodges could, if they would, take proper care of and pay all ordinary expenses of their indigent members. To request reimbursement is admissible; to demand it is, beyond question, wrong.

The report on Foreign Correspondence occupies two hundred and thirty-five pages of the book before us. We cannot copy even a tithe of the good things contained therein. We pass on to the next.

M.: W.: Rufus W. Cobb, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: Daniel Sayre, re-elected Grand Secretary, both of Montgomery.

Bro. Oliver S. Beers, Mobile, Foreign Correspondence Committee.

ARKANSAS, 1881.

The Forty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas was held at Little Rock, November 22d and 23d, 1881.

M.: W.: J. H. Van Hose, G.: M.:, presiding.

Two hundred and twenty-four lodges represented.

Three hundred and eighty-two on the roll.

Eleven dispensations for new lodges issued during the year, and yet the G. . M. . says :

I have for several years thought we were getting too many lodges. In thinly settled portions of the country it is not best to have a lodge at every cross-road or small village with perhaps not more than a dozen families.

When I first became a mason in Washington Lodge, No. 1, twenty-nine years ago, there were only two lodges in Washington county, viz. : one at Fayetteville, the other at Cane Hill, and these were flourishing lodges, and old masons would ride ten or fifteen miles to attend lodge meetings. We were always sure of a quorum. Now we have just twelve lodges in my county, with several others close to the line just over the border, and sometimes it is a hard matter to get a quorum at a regular meeting. New lodges are sometimes gotten up to suit the convenience of masons who are a little inclined to be lazy—who don't like to go so far to their lodge. Now, my experience is, that a lazy mason will soon get so lazy that he will not attend his lodge if it is within fifty steps of his door; while the zealous, live mason will go, no matter if he should have to ride ten miles. Lazy masons are just about as much use to the lodge as lazy Christians are to the church. They help to swell the count of membership, are always ready to avail themselves of its benefits, but don't like to help shoulder its burdens. The lodge and the church would be as well off without them.

He is about right as to "lazy masons."

From among the decisions reported we select :

No. 1. Ought a lodge to investigate a charge made against a brother by a woman?

Answer. Yes, if not a frivolous one. A woman can certainly tell the truth, and her statements may sometimes be very damaging to a brother's former good name, and consequently to the character of masons generally; and if a wrong has been committed it ought to be righted.

No. 2. Is it right, after charges have been preferred and read in open lodge, to appoint a committee to try to settle the grievances between two brothers who have had a difficulty growing out of some business transactions, which resulted in said charges; and should said committee be called a "committee or adjusters?"

Answer. Always try to reconcile your brethren, either in person or through the medium of a peace committee, remembering the promise. "Blessed are the peace-makers." Call them by any name you please, so

they accomplish the desired object. But I would advise you to keep out of your lodges vexed questions that more properly belong to the courts of the country, as they often destroy the peace and harmony of the entire lodge.

* * * * *

The fellow-craft sustains the same relations to a Master's Lodge that a child does to its parents, and it would be a very unnatural father who would neglect his son in sickness because he could not do a man's work.

The young fellow-craft could justly accuse us of not practicing what we preach, for he was told that in that Book he would learn his duty to God, to his neighbor, etc., and especially charged to visit the sick and needy.

Every brother should obey the summons of the Tyler, but the Worshipful Master is not bound to do so, as he is the chief in command, and can order all other officers, but they have no right to command him. But he should not wait to be ordered to do a kind office; he ought to go as a volunteer, and not wait to be drafted or conscripted. He ought to set a good example before his brethren worthy of their imitation.

I have examined all the decisions of former Grand Master, but nowhere do I find one touching this particular case. I find no positive law which says that Master Masons should visit a sick fellow-craft. There may be no written law on this particular subject, but there is a higher law that should govern us—it is the law of love, and God is love.

* * * * *

He obligated the candidate, and while doing so he thought he discovered that he was intoxicated, and so stated to him; but he said "No," and that he wanted to go through with it. So he carried him through the first portion of the second section of the degree, and when he came to invest him with the most important part of this sublime degree, he found him fast asleep, snoring a bass accompaniment to "Hark, from the Tomb a Doleful Sound."

The Master further says: "I was so thoroughly disconcerted that I ordered him removed from the hall, and I closed the lodge and left in disgust."

Now he asks the question: "What shall I do with him? He has been obligated and carried through a portion of the third degree, but has not yet been 'raised.'"

Answer. Do as the Catholics do—leave him in Purgatory until he is sufficiently punished and purified to be a fit associate for the good and true.

I furthermore told the Worshipful Master that while he or the Senior Warden was at home and within the jurisdiction of his lodge, the Junior Warden had no right to call a meeting, and that he had no right to take a ballot at this called meeting, even though the lodge did vote unanimously

in favor of it; that he must be the judge of what was right and proper, and not throw the responsibility on the brethren; that the brethren might take a fancy to see a woman initiated and vote unanimously in favor of it, but that would not justify him in permitting one of the ancient landmarks to be infringed upon. I therefore declared the whole proceedings irregular, null and void.

The Worshipful Master stated that this man was not an habitual drunkard—"only got so occasionally." I suppose he thought on this particular occasion he would need something to keep his spirits up, so he poured the spirits down too freely. Any mason who will go into his lodge-room drunk ought to be disciplined by his lodge, for it is an insult to masonry, and to common decency, for a man to get beastly drunk and go staggering into our sacred temples.

* * * * *

No. 9. Can a Senior Warden, against whom charges are pending, be allowed to retain his station until his trial comes up?

Answer. Yes; every brother is deemed innocent until the reverse is proven. If found guilty, and expelled or suspended, his office would become vacant, and, if the Worshipful Master should be absent on the night set for the trial, the Junior Warden should take the seat.

* * * * *

We have an applicant for the degrees who was formerly a citizen of Indiana, and was rejected by a lodge there some ten years ago. He desires to know if it is necessary to get the consent of this Indiana lodge before considering his application.

Answer. Yes. We should remember the Golden Rule. We would be apt to complain if a lodge in Indiana was to confer the degrees upon a former citizen of Arkansas whom we had considered as unfit material to work into the Temple.

As to the latter proposition, we dissent. One black-ball rejects. Who cast it? No one knows or has a right to know. What was the reason? But one party knows, and it is the business of none other. If, on the contrary, the reasons were known, then perhaps it might be fitting to proclaim the rejected party as "unfit material."

The petitioner may be better and more fit material than the objector; who knows? Who can say he is or he is not? Making a man a mason does not change his heart; a spiteful man, a man of narrow, contracted views, so remains. Why ask the question, "Have you ever applied to a lodge for admission?"

The question asked, answered "Yes; I was rejected," so-and-so. Result perfectly natural — rejected again. And yet he would have been an ornament to the fraternity. The old rule is the best: leave the applicant in as good condition as you find him. If rejected, say nothing about it. All there is of it, is, that some one brother says by his ballot, "I do not want him in this lodge."

We admit territorial jurisdiction so long as the party remains within the jurisdiction of the lodge; beyond that, no.

This new-fashioned notion of perpetual jurisdiction is, in our opinion, — we came near saying a humbug; well, it is written; and we are not good at scratching.

Bro. George E. Dodge presented a very able and very interesting report on Foreign Correspondence. Minnesota receives a very kindly notice.

The Grand Lodge showed its appreciation of his long and faithful services by electing him Grand Master.

M.: W.: George E. Dodge, Little Rock, elected Grand Master.

We notice that our friend of the long ago, Bro. Luke E. Barber, has retired from the position of Grand Secretary filled for lo, these many years, and

R.: E.: Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, elected Grand Secretary.

ARIZONA, 1882.

A neat pamphlet of forty pages before us contains the proceedings had at the first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Arizona, held at Tucson, November 13th, 14th and 15th, 1882.

M.: W.: Ansel M. Bragg, G.: M.:, presiding.

Five lodges in the jurisdiction and each represented.

Collectively the lodges have a membership of 305.

The dues received amounted to \$527.

The transactions were of local interest, such as are incident to the perfecting of the organization.

The proceedings indicate that active, zealous, intelligent ma-

sons are laying the foundation of what bids fair to become a shining masonic edifice. We congratulate the brethren of that far-off jurisdiction on their success thus far, and heartily bid them God speed.

M.: W.: John T. Alsap, Phœnix, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: George J. Roskruge, Tucson, re-elected Grand Secretary.

CONNECTICUT, 1882.

The Ninety-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut was held at Hartford, January 18th and 19th, 1882.

M.: W.: James McCormick, G.: M.:, presiding.

One hundred and eleven lodges represented.

One hundred and twenty on the roll.

The following original ode was sung at opening:

OPENING HYMN.

The noiseless tread of busy days
Hath filled the circle of the year;
And, once again, we come to raise
Our happy song of triumph here.

Oh, God, to whom we would erect
The temple of our inner life,
With gracious eyes our work inspect,
And save from envy, wrong and strife.

With honest toil and willing hand
We wrought amid the ashlar's rough;
With square and plumb, at Thy command
We wait the word, "It is enough!"

The firm foundation has been laid
With level, plumb, and perfect square;
And good and true the work is made
By craftsmen skilled, with pious care.

The Grand Lodge of New York having withdrawn its edict of non-intercourse, the Grand Lodge of Connecticut adopted a series of resolutions, mild and conciliatory in character, which must, as they ought, bring the matters between the Grand Lodges to a harmonious conclusion.

The following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the resolution passed at the last Grand Lodge, reading as follows, viz. : That no business shall be transacted in a lodge unless seven of its members be present, be and hereby is rescinded.

Bro. J. K. Wheeler, in a luminous report, reviews the transactions of forty-eight Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1881 included.

M. : W. : James McCormick, Windsor, Grand Master.

R. : W. : Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

Bro. J. K. Wheeler is also the Foreign Correspondence Committee.

CALIFORNIA, 1882.

A volume of 520 pages before us contains the transactions of the Grand Lodge of California.

The Thirty-third Annual Communication was held at San Francisco, October 10th, 11th and 12th, 1882.

M. : W. : C. W. Taylor, G. : M. : , presiding.

One hundred and twenty-seven lodges represented.

Two hundred and sixty-six on the roll.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

From among the decisions reported, we note :

Question. Whose duty is it to prefer charges?

Answer. Charges may be preferred by any member of the lodge. Ordinarily, it has been customary for the Junior Warden to prefer them; but if the Junior Warden is the offender, the Worshipful Master may request any brother to prefer charges.

Question. Has a subordinate lodge the right to vote money from its funds in aid of the Garfield Monument Association?

Answer. It has not.

Question. Where the only specification in a charge of unmasonic conduct is that the accused refuses to give a new note in lieu of one which has expired by virtue of the statute of limitations, will the Master be justified in refusing to entertain the charge?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Can a brother who has once been tried and convicted, and whose judgment of conviction has, on appeal to the Grand Lodge, been reversed and set aside, again be put upon trial for the same offense, and similar testimony again be introduced, with additional evidence in support of the charge?

Answer. Charges may again be preferred for the same offense, and the same and similar testimony introduced.

Question. Is a brother who has been tried and expelled for unmasonic conduct, and the judgment of expulsion against whom has been reversed and set aside by the Grand Lodge, still a member of the subordinate lodge which expelled him?

Answer. He is.

Question. Where it is necessary to prefer charges against a member for unmasonic conduct, should such charges be preferred in the lodge of which he is a member, or should they be preferred in the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides and where the alleged offense was committed?

Answer. The charge may be preferred in either lodge—both have jurisdiction.

* * * * *

Question. Is there a statute of limitation which will bar the prosecution of a brother for unmasonic conduct?

Answer. No.

Question. If a non-affiliate applies for affiliation, tenders six months' dues and the fee for affiliation, and is rejected, has he the right to let his application for affiliation remain with the lodge and to have it again referred before the expiration of six months, and will such action keep him in good standing?

Answer. An application for affiliation, accompanied with six months' dues and affiliation fee, (where such fee is required,) places the applicant in good standing. When an application for affiliation is presented and once acted upon, that ends the matter of said application, and such application will not again be referred. A non-affiliate may renew his application every six months, or oftener if he chooses so to do; and by so doing and tendering six months' dues and the fee he maintains his good standing.

The Grand Master arrested the charter of a lodge "for the wilful violation of the edict of this Grand Lodge, in performing masonic work on the Sabbath Day."

The lodge was convened by newspaper advertisement and the E.·. A.·. degree conferred. The Grand Master was right.

A large amount of interesting business was transacted, most relating to internal matters.

The report on Foreign Correspondence by Bro. H. A. Hill, is written in his usual felicitous style—a careful and comprehensive review of the proceedings of forty-one Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1882 included.

In reply to a criticism on dancing in masonic halls our Rev. Bro. says, which we find under Alabama :

We never were given to the tripping of the light fantastic toe even in our youth, and feel less inclination thereto than ever, as many years begin to stiffen the joints somewhat; but if our younger and gayer brethren and their sweethearts want to dance in our halls once a year or so, why let them. The heavens will not fall, nor the roof of the lodge hall tumble in.

As we expect to visit California at the Tri-ennial Conclave and meet Bro. Hill, we will then have an opportunity to explain why we are not more liberal in extracts from his report.

M.·. W.·. Clay Webster Taylor, Shasta, Grand Master.

R.·. W.·. Alex. G. Abel, San Francisco, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

COLORADO, 1882.

The Twenty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Colorado was held at Denver, September 19th and 20th, 1882.

M.·. W.·. Robert A. Quillian, G.·. M.·., presiding.

Thirty-six lodges represented.

Forty-six on the roll.

Six dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported we note :

1. That the Grand Master has no authority to reinstate an expelled mason, although requested by the unanimous vote of the lodge that had expelled him.

2. That it is competent for a lodge to receive a petition for affiliation

from a Master Mason who had been raised in a jurisdiction that required the signing of the By-Laws as a condition precedent to becoming a member, and who had failed to sign the By-Laws, and who was not claimed by the lodge that made him a mason, as a member.

When we find the following:

8. I received a communication from the Secretary of Ouray Lodge, No. 37, informing me that one Charles Morris, a native of England, but a naturalized citizen of the United States and a resident of Ouray, went to England on a visit in the winter of '80 and '81. While there he was initiated, passed and raised in due form, as shown by his dimit and certificate. In the summer of '81 he returned to Ouray, visited the lodge, passing the usual examination. He now sends in his application for affiliation. I instructed Ouray Lodge, No. 37, not to receive his petition for affiliation or permit him to visit the lodge.

Upon what pretext? We judge because the party was made under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, our parent body, a body that does not recognize the American claim of jurisdiction either at home or abroad.

Why should an innocent party be punished for an act perpetrated by some other party?

Five charters were granted and two dispensations continued.

Bro. Lawrence N. Greenleaf presented a report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-five Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota not included, a well written report; time forbids extracts.

M.: W.: Frank Church, Denver, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: Ed. C. Parmelee, Georgetown, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. R. W. Woodbury, Denver, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

CANADA, 1882.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada was held at London, July 12th and 13th. 1882.

M.: W.: James Moffat, G.: M.:, presiding.

Two hundred and sixty-eight lodges represented.

Three hundred and ninety-five on the roll.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master says :

In this country and the United States, there is a perfect rage for what are called Masonic Rites and Degrees, which at least proves that the want of money is not the cause, at least with some, that lodge dues are not paid. That being the case, it seems to me it would not be asking too much, and even insisting upon it, if we as craft masons are expected to in any way recognize these rites or grades of masonry, to ask that candidates should in every instance be affiliated and in good standing with some Blue Lodge.

To which we say concurro.

The following was adopted :

Resolved, That we the members of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in Grand Lodge assembled, view with disapprobation any attempt on the part of masons, as such, to raise funds by lottery for masonic purposes.

A large amount of local interest transacted.

No report on Foreign Correspondence received.

M.: W.: Daniel Spry, Bairie, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: J. J. Mason, Hamilton, re-elected Grand Secretary.

DELAWARE, 1881.

The Seventy-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Delaware was held at Wilmington, October 5th and 6th, 1881.

M.: W.: J. W. H. Watson, G.: M.:, presiding.

Twenty-one lodges represented.

Twenty-nine on the roll.

The Grand Master presented a very brief address—three pages. Transactions of local interest,—main business the adoption of a new Constitution.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

Finances flourishing and peace and harmony prevailing.

M.: W.: J. W. H. Watson, Newport, Grand Master.

R.: W.: William S. Hayes, Wilmington, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1881.

The Seventy-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was held at Washington, November 9th, 1881.

M. W. Noble D. Larner, G. M., presiding.

Twenty lodges represented.

Twenty-six on the roll.

We find the following in the address of the G. M. :

“Has any brother the right to examine a visitor claiming to be a member of the Fraternity with a view of introducing him to a lodge, unless he is authorized so to do by the Grand Master or the Worshipful Master of a lodge?”

My answer to this question has been, in every instance, in the negative. The examination of visitors claiming to be members of the Fraternity is an important matter, and should be done only by those who are known to be qualified to perform the duty in such a manner as will leave no doubt in the minds of our brethren that he who claims to be of us has fully proven his assertion and it is so pronounced by the brethren to whom the examination may be entrusted. To guard against imposition in this matter and prevent the introduction of impostors into our midst, I hold, and have so instructed the brethren, when opportunity offered, that all examinations of visitors should be made by a committee appointed by the Grand Master or the Worshipful Master of a lodge, who are supposed to be better qualified than any one else to select brethren capable of discharging this important duty.

We hold that any well informed brother has a right to examine any one claiming to be a mason at any time, and, if satisfied, can vouch for such brother to another or in the lodge.

We commend the following as a move in the right direction :

Resolved, 2d. That when an applicant for the degrees of masonry of this jurisdiction whose place of residence is nearer a lodge in a sister jurisdiction than a lodge in this, such nearest lodge may receive and act upon the petition of such applicant; provided, the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction will grant the same privilege in like cases to lodges in this jurisdiction.

It would save a vast amount of trouble and be of advantage to

masonry in this State if the Grand Lodges of Iowa, Wisconsin and Dakota would enter into such an agreement with Minnesota. For instance, there are lodges in Dakota,—a narrow river forms the boundary line between them and Minnesota—a farmer residing near the line on the Minnesota side desires to become a mason. Why should he be compelled to go fifty or a hundred miles to the nearest lodge in said State, where he is unknown, rather than to a lodge half a mile distant, where he is well known, because it happens to be in another Grand Lodge jurisdiction?

It is really but a question of dollars and cents, and we do not believe that that question should be considered.

Bro. W. R. Singleton presented (characteristic of him) a very interesting report on Foreign Correspondence. Minnesota has no part or lot in the matter.

M.: W.: Noble D. Larner, 643 Louisiana Avenue, Grand Master.

R.: W.: William R. Singleton, 909 F Street, Grand Secretary, both of Washington, were each re-elected.

GEORGIA, 1882.

The Second Biennial Communication of the Grand Lodge of Georgia was held at Macon, October 31st and November 1st, 1882.

M.: W.: Josiah I. Wright, G.: M.:, presiding.

Two hundred and twenty-six lodges represented.

Three hundred on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported we note :

2. It is proper but not imperative that a Master elect should have the Past Master's degree, and this should be conferred by Past Masters who have been elected and installed into that office, and should not be conferred by those who have taken the degree only as Royal Arch Masons.

* * * * *

4. Every subordinate lodge has authority to try any non-affiliated mason within its jurisdiction for unmasonic conduct. And our laws against

immorality are as binding on non-affiliated masons as they are upon members of the lodge and ought to be promptly enforced.

* * * * *

7. The loss of an eye is no impediment to being made a mason, if the applicant is otherwise found worthy.

* * * * *

9. When a ballot is had and it is declared to be against the candidate, it is exceedingly improper and unmasonic for any brother to make insinuating remarks, or *any* remark reflecting on the free exercise of the ballot by any one, or the motives influencing any one. At this point in the proceedings of a subordinate lodge *silence* becomes a *very great* virtue.

* * * * *

11. A candidate for Freemasonry *must* be able to read and write. Without these qualifications he cannot be made a mason.

* * * * *

13. A subordinate lodge pays its dues to the Grand Lodge promptly—always has money on hand for this purpose. Some of its members fail to pay their dues at all, some are behind in arrears for dues from one to five years. The lodge not needing these dues can it not donate them to the brethren who owe them? Held that they *cannot* donate their funds in that way; can only donate a brother his dues because of his inability to pay them. A lodge has other uses for its funds besides paying its dues to the Grand Lodge. There are charities to meet, cases of distress to alleviate, and the spirit as well as the law of masonry requires the funds to be kept for such purposes as they present themselves, and certainly not donate them to persons who owe them as dues, and thus disable the lodge from a right performance of its most solemn engagement.

* * * * *

15. Lodge or committee meetings should never be held on the Sabbath day except on funeral occasions, or in a case of imperative necessity.

* * * * *

18. Upon the question being presented to me I have more than once decided that it is exceedingly improper and unmasonic in a subordinate lodge while called from labor to refreshment to have, or suffer to be had among such refreshments, any kind of intoxicating drinks, malt or spirituous. I do not mean refreshments at hotels or restaurants—where the responsibility as well as the appetite and taste, is purely individual. There, each one acts on his own sense of propriety—but the carrying into ante-rooms kegs of beer, baskets of wine, ale, porter and the like, is exceedingly offensive to many brethren—at least some in every lodge, and is a reproach to the fraternity.

Relative to "13," the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence says :

We approve ruling No. 13, upon the ground that no lodge has the right to donate to the brethren themselves who are not in need of any of their dues. Lodges may contribute to relieve distress, and may remit dues of brethren not able to pay; but they cannot make a gift of lodge dues to brethren whose pecuniary condition does not indicate a need of them.

In the last proposition we heartily concur.

Bro. J. H. Estill, who represented the Grand Lodge of Georgia at the Yorktown Centennial, submitted a very interesting historical report, naming several citizens of Georgia that were present at the surrender who were prominent, as officers of the American army and as masons.

Bro. J. Emmett Blackshear presented a very brief report on Foreign Correspondence. Bro. Blackshear is one of the best in the reportorial corps, it is much to be regretted that he is not allowed to make such a report as he is capable of, it is a loss not only to the brethren of Georgia but masons generally.

An occasional Grand Lodge was convened at Savannah, November 5, 1882, and a new lodge—Landrum—was constituted.

One of the pleasing incidents noted was the presentation of a jewel on behalf of the new lodge to the W. L. M. of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, "as a testimonial of esteem from the youngest lodge in Georgia to the Worshipful Master of the oldest lodge in the United States of America."

We surmise that Massachusetts will take exception to the claim, with her St. Johns Lodge, No. 1; South Carolina with her "Solomons Lodge, No. 1, at Charles Town."

History says that each one of the three lodges was established in 1733, month not given.

Pennsylvania might be disposed to put in a claim that Benjamin Franklin's Lodge was older than either. North Carolina might have something to say about a lodge in Braden County; and Rhode Island might find more evidence of the existence of a lodge within her borders dating in 1686!

M. L. W. Josiah I. Wright, Rome, Grand Master.

R.: W.: J. Emmitt Blackshear, Macon, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

ILLINOIS, 1882.

The Forty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was held at Chicago, October 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1882.

M.: W.: William H. Scott, G.: M.:, presiding.

Six hundred lodges represented.

Seven hundred and sixty-one on the roll.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master who appears to have been an indefatigable worker says:

I received a communication from a lodge in the city of Chicago wishing to know if they would receive a certain number of petitions from colored men, *initiate*, *pass* and *raise* them, if I would *relieve* them of them by granting them a petition to form a new lodge. I replied that under no consideration would I consent and be party to such an arrangement, for I considered it antagonistic to the main principles on which our institution was founded—its universal law of brotherhood.

We think that his head was level.

Again he says:

My opinion has been asked in regard to the right of masonic lodges to appear in public processions on Decoration Day and Fourth of July. I have always maintained that masons, in an organized capacity, should not thrust themselves before the public; and have informed the brethren, unless there was masonic work to be done, and they had been invited by the proper authorities to attend to it, their proper place was in the lodge room.

While masons should not, as individuals, be indifferent to the weal or woe of their country, but should love their country and be loyal to its constitution and laws, yet the institution should guard against parade and show. Rather let us in secret learn our duty to God and our fellow-man, then, when the "sound of the funeral bell shall call us, we may be prepared for *outward worth and work*."

* * * * *

This has been a long, troublesome and vexatious question. I am aware

that I differ in my opinion upon this subject with able jurists, but I wish to enter my protest to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. It is fraught with much inconvenience, trouble, and, to my mind, injustice. If rejection were proof that a candidate was an unworthy man and could not reform, it might be well. But the candidate may have been in every way worthy of admission, and twenty-five out of twenty-six members present may have voted for him, but one black ball was cast against his admission, and hence rejected, and perpetual jurisdiction obtained over him for all time to come. I submit, is this in accordance with the principles of justice? It is a well known fact that many candidates for the mysteries of masonry, "who were worthy and well qualified" to be made masons, have been rejected. They have removed to other parts, perhaps several hundred miles away, and after a lapse of five or ten years, "still entertaining a favorable opinion of masonry," desire to petition the lodge where they now reside. But one man, ten years previous, opposed his being made a mason, and now the consent of that lodge must be obtained, though it may have no knowledge of his present character. Some whom I know personally have been rejected and afterwards admitted, who have done much to advance the interests of our craft, and are to day burning lights in this Grand Jurisdiction. I believe the law, if it is a law, is wrong in principle and does not work well in practice. At least this is my official experience.

* * * * *

A lodge invades the jurisdiction of a sister lodge, and the only difficulty appears to be the fee that has been collected. The Grand Master is written to and the question asked, How can we compel the offending lodge to pay the fee collected, or a part of it? In my opinion the principle is wrong. We should not, as lodges, be influenced by mercenary motives any more than individuals. Let us be more particular as to lodge courtesy, and the soundness of the material used in our mystic temple, and less as to who uses the material. A good mason is a benefit to the craft at large, no matter where initiated, and a bad one is a disgrace wherever he belongs.

We endorse the Grand Master.

The following amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws was adopted:

SECTION 1. Every lodge under this jurisdiction shall, on or before the twentieth day of September annually, pay into the treasury of the Grand Lodge, through the Grand Secretary, the sum of seventy-five cents for each Master Mason belonging to such lodge at the time of making the annual return.

SEC. 2. No lodge shall be entitled to be represented in the Grand Lodge until it has complied with the provisions of the last preceding section, nor unless the Grand Secretary's receipt for the annual dues is produced by the representative of such lodge.

SEC. 3. Any lodge that shall neglect or refuse to pay its annual dues, shall forfeit all claim for mileage and per diem; and should such neglect or refusal continue for two successive years, the warrant or charter shall be suspended, and the effects of the lodge be disposed of, as provided in Section 5, Article XXVII, Part Second of these By-Laws; *Provided*, that for satisfactory reasons for a failure to comply with the foregoing requirements, and upon making full returns, and paying all back dues, the charter and other effects of such lodge may be restored by the Grand Lodge upon a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a stated Annual Communication.

A large amount of local business was transacted.

Considerable space is occupied with reports of finance and other committees relating to discrepancies in the accounts of a late Grand Secretary, and suggestions as to a more thorough system of book-keeping.

If returns were made and dues paid some days before the Grand Annual Communications and the Finance Committee paid the same attention as to their own business interests, the opportunity for discrepancies would be wanting or materially lessened.

The custom in Minnesota of late, is to have an abstract of these returns, ready to be submitted to a committee; the committee compares the abstract with the returns noting any errors.

The Finance Committee compares the abstract, returns and Grand Secretary's stubs of receipts with an abstract that has been prepared for it, the reports are then read by items in the Grand Lodge, each delegate hears the account of his lodge recited and if any errors he is prepared to announce it in Grand Lodge, errors are corrected and the financial question is settled right then and there, and the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer are prepared with clean sheets for the next year's business.

But if dues are not paid until the morning of the session, or during the session—a delegate approaches the Grand Secretary with I want to pay my dues—there is more or less confusion, the abstracts have to be corrected, the committee delayed and with all care errors are apt to creep in.

We favor rules similar to those quoted *ante* of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, mileage and per diem to be paid only to such delegates whose lodge dues have been paid a sufficient time before the annual meeting to allow the proper abstracts to be made.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is again by Bro. J. W. Brown, the present year he contents himself with 144 pages. Minnesota receives a very courteous and very fraternal notice.

Under Indiana, he says :

There is no place in Freemasonry for atheism, nor for irreligious libertinism, and we rejoice that the Grand Lodge of Indiana has unanimously sustained that fact. Evidently, the accused had made up his mind to be a brawler in religious matters, and thus acquire notoriety. Actually he found his level in the rubbish without the Temple, and there let him forever remain, unless in time he sees the error of his way and returns to the true faith of Freemasonry and of Godliness.

Under the head of Maine, we find :

The report correctly states that there is no law fixing the territorial jurisdiction of lodges in "unoccupied territory," until a Grand Lodge is established there, and it should say that there is no such jurisdiction there, as the concurrent alone prevails. It is strange that this fact has been so long overlooked and disregarded, as, only by concurrent jurisdiction can Grand Lodges grant charters to lodges in "unoccupied territory," and only by it can the lodges act. No disjoint work can be had, it must be unanimity or nothing, and that is why a majority can not assume to form a Grand Lodge. The rights and privileges of the lodges are exactly equal, and no one of them can be coerced or sequestered. They are peers, and must be so regarded and treated. Their right to act by their free-will and accord is indefeasable and their allegiance can only be changed by their assent. Aside from all this, if unanimity must reign at last why should it not rule all the time? In brief, why should not fraternity govern from first to last?

* * * * *

Practically, on another matter, the report admits the correctness of our view, as it says, "We are not sure that two masonic bodies can be consolidated save by unanimous vote of each, without a violation of the fundamental principles of masonry." Now, if two lodges can only be consolidated by perfect unanimity, how can it be possible to change the allegiance of any number of lodges without their assent and not violate the funda-

mental principles of masonry? In brief, if brethren can not be forced by a majority vote into a change of lodge membership, how can they by like means be coerced into a change of their Grand Lodge memberships without an impairment of all their rights and privileges? Forming Grand Lodges is uniting lodges under one government, and if any may be driven in against their will, then Freemasonry is wrongly named, and all professions of unity, and free-will and accord, and brotherly love and fraternity, are false. In short, if in the formation of a Grand Lodge the minority of lodges are to have no voice, but are unconditionally to submit to the behest of the majority, then farewell to masonic freedom, and let the institution forevermore be known as an absolute despotism.

The hinge in this matter is not whether a Grand Lodge is sovereign, but what constitutes a Grand Lodge? The majority theorists say, a majority of the lodges interested, while we say all, because concurrent jurisdiction rules and no disjoint action can be had, and further, because neither lodge nor Grand Lodge membership can be changed without unanimous assent, the fundamental principles of Freemasonry forbidding anything less than unanimity, in such cases. In brief, masonic sovereignty can not be usurped, but can only be obtained by free-will and accord, or unanimity, and when that is the fact the authority is actual and the jurisdiction complete.

Now, mark the contrast. By unanimity all discord is avoided, peace and harmony prevail, and the Grand Lodge is sovereign and exclusive in its jurisdiction. By the majority theory, as the report now under review says, the claim is "that when a new Grand Lodge is formed in any territory, it at once acquires full and complete jurisdiction over all the lodges and masons in that territory: its formation no more destroys the non-assenting lodges than it expels the non-assenting masons; but for disobedience to its laws, it may expel masons and revoke charters." That is, if the non-assenting lodges and masons decline to obey its behest to yield allegiance to its assumed sovereignty and jurisdiction, then by *ipse dixit* it may revoke the charters of the former and deprive the latter of all their masonic rights and privileges. Now, is not this usurpation and tyranny to the extreme? Is it not grossly unfraternal and unmasonic? And is it not exceedingly strange that it is sanctioned fully by a committee who doubt "that two masonic bodies can be consolidated save by unanimous vote of each, without a violation of the fundamental principles of masonry?" They can see that the minority of a lodge can justly defeat the will of the majority as to a consolidation with another lodge, or as to a surrender of the charter, but cannot see that a minority of lodges in an unoccupied territory can defeat the will of the majority as to the formation of a Grand Lodge. They can see that unanimity is essential in the least important case, but can not see any need for it in the other. They admit not only the possibility but also the necessity of unanimous assent

in the one case, and pronounce it impossible and unnecessary in the other. But mark well this point. Their eyes are blind only until the Grand Lodge is formed by their plan, then unanimity must exist; then the non-assenting lodges and masons must yield allegiance to it, or be deemed guilty of disobedience to its laws, and be deprived of their charters and rights and privileges, "without a violation of the fundamental principles of masonry."!!!! It amounts to just this with them: in some cases lodges and masons have rights and privileges of which they cannot be deprived save by unanimous assent, and in others they have no rights at all which the majority shall respect. In short, when it suits their sweet will, unanimity shall be the law, and when their objects seem to require it, the vilest usurpation and tyranny shall predominate, and lodges and masons shall be as nought to the accomplishment of their purposes. That is exactly what occurred in New Mexico, and was and still is approved by the committee now under review. As oft-repeated by us because of its importance, in forming a Grand Lodge, unanimity is essential, and cannot be disregarded, "without a violation of the fundamental principles of masonry," and, therefore, no matter who may say the idea is not worth attention nor how much it may be scoffed at, we will still defend it, and see it conquer, since, like truth, it is mighty and will prevail.

Under the head of Points, we find:

AMBITION FOR OFFICE.—Of course, a just and reasonable ambition to excel is always right and laudable, but when desire for office blinds the eyes to all the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, and creates the belief that dictums of self-constituted rulers are law, then egregious error prevails. Already inordinate ambition for office has disrupted and destroyed hundreds of lodges and swept states and countries with discord and confusion. It has assumed to form Grand Lodges by a minority or a majority, as few or more have willed, and then demanded that all others interested shall submit, utterly regardless of their masonic wishes, and masonic rights of person and property. Thus, in Quebec, in New Mexico, and in New South Wales, the masonic escutcheon has been indelibly stained. They assumed to do what Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, of Minnesota, truly says, no power on earth can do, namely, to deprive brethren of rights and property which they are in lawful possession of, without their consent, and have unrelentingly persisted in that unmasonic course of conduct.

Nothing in law is clearer than that possession must be legally obtained in order to be lawfully maintained. No one can legally assume to own a horse, or a farm, or a manufactory, and take possession thereof, regardless of the actual owner's will and rights. The majority of farmers in a State cannot legally assume to control all its products, regardless of the

minority's wishes and rights. Neither the minority nor the majority of real estate owners in a State can legally assume the ownership and control of the entire property therein, but either, by purchase and payment for same, could acquire it and thereafter rightfully control it. In law rights of property and person are equal. They also are in Freemasonry, when its fundamental principles are observed. It is a fact that lodges and brethren have equal rights, and that they cannot be deprived of them without their consent, save it be by due process of masonic law, upon charges of unmasonic conduct. It follows, then, that lodges cannot be coerced into a change of allegiance, nor even into a consolidation, without their unanimous assent; that authority over them and their property cannot be assumed, and that they are not bound to submit to any masonic government which they have not had a voice in constituting. Ambition for forming Grand Lodges and filling Grand Offices has assumed the contrary, and thus has violated fraternity, and all masonic rights of lodges, of person and of property. In brief, it has acted precisely on the principle of "Might alone is right," or "we have the guns, so stand and deliver." Such ambition for power is egregiously wrong, and it places self above every right and privilege, and demands allegiance when none is due.

To effectually checkmate such gross unmasonic doings, we insist on fidelity to the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, which require unanimity in forming and constituting masonic lodges and Grand Lodges, and sanction no usurpation, and no coercion or sequestration save for unmasonic conduct, and then only by due process of masonic law. We insist that fraternal love shall rule in all masonic doings, and that thus the great mission of Freemasonry, which is peace on earth and good will to all, shall be accomplished.

* * * * *

PROMPTNESS.—There are a few Grand Secretaries who are terribly afflicted with dilatoriness. Judging by their delay in issuing the proceedings of their Grand Lodges, we infer that they are always behind time; always too late in retiring and rising; always delinquent in everything. Thirty to forty days are ample time to get out the proceedings of any Grand Lodge on this Continent, and only a few are delayed beyond sixty days. The idea that six or nine months are requisite is preposterous. And then the matter is stale, and well-nigh useless to the recipients. The delinquents deserve spurring up, and we hope their Grand Lodge will insist on promptness or resignation of office.

M.: W.: Daniel M. Browning, Benton, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: Loyal L. Munn, Freeport, elected Grand Secretary.

IOWA, 1882.

The Thirty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa was held at Des Moines, June 6th, 7th and 8th, 1882.

M.: W.: George B. Van Saun, G.: M.:, presiding.

Three hundred and nineteen lodges represented.

Four hundred and nine on the roll.

Fourteen dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master gave the names to the lodges for which he granted dispensations, and says :

You will observe that I have given these lodges each the name of some jewel, and it is my earnest wish and desire that each and all of them may be gems in the sisterhood of our lodges, shedding forth their brilliancy in the communities where they have been located.

While upon this subject of lodges under dispensation, I would suggest that some legislation be had whereby those chartered lodges which have become weak and apparently in a dying condition may be transplanted to better soil wherein they can grow, and thus avoid a lingering demise, and to some extent save an increase in number of lodges.

I would also recommend that the Grand Lodge furnish each lodge hereafter chartered with a complete set of books, from a standard form to be prepared by a proper committee, thus bringing about uniformity as to records, accounts, etc., said books to be paid for by the subordinate lodge.

The latter suggestion is a particularly good one.

At the previous Annual Communication the Grand Tyler was ordered "to procure plain white lambskin aprons with proper inscriptions, to be presented to each Past Grand Master in *good standing*, as a souvenir from the Grand Lodge and as a token of its fraternal regards, &c." One of the Past Grand Masters, appear to be in bad odor; and all the surviving P.: G.: M.:, with one exception, declined to receive said souvenir if the one alluded to was also to be a recipient. The Grand Master says that in their communication to him, the P.: G.: M.: recites certain well known facts published in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter of Iowa, and in the annual reports of one or more of the masonic benevolent associations of the State, charging gross unmasonic conduct, which has brought disgrace upon himself and contempt upon the Grand Lodge.

We hold that a mason is bound to be held to be in good standing, no matter what his acts, until masonically dealt with by either his lodge or the Grand Lodge.

If a tithe of that which is alleged is true some one is grossly at fault in not having preferred charges long since.

So long as he retains his membership in his lodge just so long he is entitled to all the privileges and considerations of a mason in good standing, and the Grand Lodge is bound to give him all the recognition which his rank as a P. : G. : M. : entitles him.

It is a violation of the spirit and teachings of masonry to denounce a mason's character and yet permit him to retain his status of good standing in his lodge.

If he has violated his vows, if he becomes odious by reason of reprehensible, unmasonic or criminal acts, deal with him, but do not as a masonic body testify to the world that you sustain him but as individuals you cannot associate with him. Either deal with him or stop talking.

The Grand Lodge concluded to do that which ought to have been done in the first instance, ordered an investigation in the subordinate lodge.

A novel appeal case was before the committee :

The transcript in this case shows that the accused was charged with a breach of promise of marriage, upon which charge he was tried by the lodge, convicted and suspended. The marriage contract was broken off in deference to the wishes of the parents of the accused, who are of the Jewish, or Hebrew, faith—the lady to whom the accused was engaged being of a different faith. The specifications and evidence show that a pecuniary compensation in damages was made to and received by the lady, and a full release given the accused, and that she expressed herself fully satisfied, and refused to appear as a witness against the accused in the prosecution of this case before the lodge. We are, therefore, of opinion that no masonic offense has been established in this case, and we therefore recommend that the appeal be sustained, the action of the lodge be reversed, and that the accused be restored to all the rights and privileges of masonry and to membership in his lodge.

What right had the lodge to even notice the matter?

In 182 pages Bro. T. S. Parvin presents one of his labored—no, not labored, as it is no labor for Bro. Parvin to write on ma-

sonic or any other subject, it comes "just as easy"—but labored so far as a thorough perusal of the proceedings before him are concerned. In the report presented Bro. Parvin gives us a critical review of the transactions of fifty Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Bother, the printer, here he is looking over our shoulders, waiting for copy, "come hurry up," so we can give but one extract which we find under Wisconsin:

In speaking of the appointment of Committees on Printing, he says: "We have noticed this same thing in several Grand Lodges. Did our brethren know what they were doing, this foolishness would soon be abandoned. The Grand Secretary knows more about printing, in nine cases out of ten, than a dozen committees." We have no experience, at home, in this line; *our experience abroad* has convinced us that Brother Woodhull's views are correct. The Grand Secretary can get his printing done for less money, in less time, and in a better manner than any Grand Master or Grand Committee, whose labors have been made public within our knowledge of masonry. And yet brethren are willing to entrust it to their hands, and wait nine months for what could have been better done in ninety days. Well, it is their funeral, etc.

In which we most heartily concur.

M.: W.: George B. Van Saun, Cedar Falls, Grand Master.

R.: W.: Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City, Grand Secretary,
were each re-elected.

Bro. Parvin is also Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

IDAHO, 1882.

The Fifteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Idaho was held at Boise City, September 12th, 13th and 14th, 1882.

The M.: W.: G.: M.: being seriously ill, R.: W.: L. F. Cartee, D.: G.: M.:, presided.

Eight lodges represented.

Thirteen on the roll.

The record says that R.: W.: Geo. H. Davis, D.: G.: M.:,

of Minnesota, was cordially welcomed. We of Minnesota regret to part with Bro. Davis and we can assure our Idaho brethren that they will find in him an active, zealous mason, who will prove a valuable acquisition.

The entire membership of the subordinate lodges as reported numbers 391, a net gain of five during the year.

By order of the Grand Lodge a dispensation for a new lodge was issued.

The finances of the Grand Lodge appears to be in a flourishing condition, the Orphan Fund alone amounts to over \$8,000.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. L. F. Cartee, Boise City, elected Grand Master.

R. W. James H. Wickersham, Silver City, re-elected Grand Secretary.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1881.

The Seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory was held at McAlester, November 1st and 2nd, 1881.

M. W. P. J. Byrne, G. M., presiding.

Ten lodges represented.

Twelve on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The brethren in Indian Territory are working hard under adverse circumstances; with determination and perseverance success is sure; the reward is already in sight, lodges and membership increasing, and finances apparently on a firm basis.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. Charles E. Gooding, Colbert, elected Grand Master.

R. W. J. S. Murrow, Atoka, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. P. J. Byrne, Ft. Gibson, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

KENTUCKY, 1882.

The Eighty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was held at Louisville, October 17th, 18th and 19th, 1882.

M. : W. : William H. Meffert, G. : M. : , presiding.

Six hundred and fourteen lodges on the roll, a large number represented ; the number not given.

The Grand Master must have had a warm time of it during the session of the Grand Lodge, we notice that in half a dozen instances appeals were taken from his decision.

We are surprised that in a Grand Lodge so old as that of Kentucky, comprising among its members so many intelligent masons, that such a proposition as an appeal from the decision of the Grand Master in the chair on a point of order should receive the least consideration.

Brethren are fast losing sight of the old thirty-nine and even of the six articles, the old laws are best even in this age of improvement.

Last year a proposition was made to levy an assessment of fifty cents each to be paid by the lodges for each of its members for that noble charity the Widows' and Orphans' Home, out of 6,500 votes cast the proposition was carried by only two hundred and fifty.

The progress made in conducting the institution has received encomiums from the craft in the United States, and it is hardly comprehensible with the evidences of its usefulness brought to their own doors that nearly one-half of the voting masons in Kentucky were unwilling to vote an assessment of fifty cents each to be paid by the lodge for so noble a charity.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. James W. Staton, his first. Bro. Staton has all the qualifications for an A No. 1, reporter. Long experience in each of the different masonic rites, a student of rare research, a close reasoner with ready command of language, he presents a report that has not been excelled by any emanating from Kentucky.

We differ from our distinguished brother as to balloting for degrees, we have gone all through the report to find some other point of difference but have failed.

We present two or three extracts from the report :

It is weak to attempt to excuse any mason, who has taken the solemn covenants taken by all Master Masons, in his villainous violation of such

obligations, by his carnal connection with the female relative of a Master Mason. We care not how lewd she may prove herself to profanes, she is chaste so far as masons are concerned. A mason who would so far forget himself as to commit an outrage on a female relative of a brother mason, is a beast, and deserves the condemnation of all good men and masons. It is the duty of masons finding a lewd character who is related to a brother mason to use his best endeavors to reclaim her, if possible, and not lend himself to sinking her still deeper in degradation and iniquity. We have no patience in any attempt upon the part of any one to justify a Master Mason in such flagrant violation of his solemn obligations.

* * * * *

A dimit is granted by the lodge, and of course is a matter of record. The Secretary is the custodian of the records and the seal of the lodge, and all copies or certificates taken from those records, must be made by the Secretary and authenticated by the seal. The W. . M. . has no control of the seal, and can only control the records and books belonging to the Secretary's office so far as to see that the proper entries are made, and when so made and approved by the lodge and signed by the W. . M. ., it is the exclusive province of the Secretary to furnish copies therefrom, over his signature, accompanied by the seal of the lodge. We are happy to say that in this view, we are sustained by some of the ablest masonic jurists of this or any other age. We cannot see wherein the "powers and prerogatives" of the W. . M. . are curtailed in the least.

Under Massachusetts :

We are no advocate for the so-called higher degrees of any persuasion, believing, as we do, that all that is practical in masonry is embraced in the degrees over which the Grand Lodges exercise jurisdiction. But when Grand Lodges undertake to define what is and what is not masonry in the so-called higher degrees, we think they are traveling beyond their sphere. We know and so does every other mason know who attends Grand Lodges frequently, that there is generally the largest proportion of the representatives of every Grand Lodge, only Master Masons, or at farthest, Royal Arch Masons. Now in the name of common sense what can these representatives know about the legitimacy or illegitimacy of any degree beyond their sphere? We do not believe in Grand Lodges introducing and legislating on matters in which all the members cannot take part in the discussion understandingly; and as Grand Lodges are composed of *Master Masons only*, it seems to us it would be better that they speak a dialect which all can understand. If masons have vanity and curiosity enough to want 96° suffixed to their names, they have just as much right to do so as they have to suffix 33° or K. . T. .

M.: W.: G. D. Buckner, Lexington, elected Grand Master.
R.: W.: Hiram Bassett, Millersburg, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. H. B. Grant, Louisville, assistant Grand Secretary.

KANSAS, 1882.

The Twenty-sixty Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kansas was held at Topeka, February 15th and 16th, 1882.

M.: W.: William Cowgill, G.: M.:, presiding.

One hundred and twenty-eight lodges represented.

Two hundred and one on the roll.

Nineteen dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

We select from the address of the Grand Master—

I wish to call the attention of our lodges to a class of masons, found in almost every community, who claim to be members of lodges in good standing in other jurisdictions. These masons visit our lodges some times for years, and when asked to get their dimit, and put in their petition for affiliation, nearly always have some excuse. I have had experience with two of this kind during the past year. One has been an active worker in one of our lodges for seven years. In fact he was well instructed in our ritual, and the lodge could hardly work without him. When asked to get his dimit and affiliate, he would promise to do so, but never did. When questioned about his standing in his lodge in Indiana, as was frequently done, he said his brother was keeping his dues paid up, and that he knew he was all right. Finally I concluded to investigate the matter, and wrote to his lodge to find out his standing, and in due time I received a reply saying he had been expelled for unmasonic conduct for years. In the other case the party had been visiting for eight or nine years, and claimed to be a life member of a lodge in Iowa. When his case was investigated it was found that he had been suspended for twenty-five years. These parties would probably again visit lodges should they move to some other part of the country. I have no doubt but what there could be found many similar cases if proper inquiries were made. Every mason in good standing, who is a member of a lodge, has the inherent right to visit lodges. Lodges have a right to demand proof of his good standing, which is generally obtained by the usual examination or proper vouching. In case of examination the "test oath" is regarded as satisfactory evidence of his good standing. But it appears that this is not always good, for in the cases I have mentioned the parties both took the "test oath." I would recommend that the officers of our lodges watch this class of masons closely.

* * * * *

Suppose the lodge should refuse to reinstate a brother after payment of his indebtedness, which is always possible, then he would continue to be punished when no cause exists, for suspension is intended as a punishment. In this case the brother would be punished simply because he had once been delinquent with his dues. If the payment of his dues does not restore him, the lodge to be just should not receive the money.

The laws of masonry are supposed to be humane and just; but there is certainly no justice in punishing a brother when no cause exists.

Suspension does not take away membership, it only puts it in abeyance; it takes away certain privileges, and these privileges can not be taken away without fault on the part of the suspended brother; then, when this default is cured, his masonic rights should be restored.

When a lodge suspends a brother for non-payment of dues, the intention undoubtedly is that this suspension shall last only so long as the brother remains in debt to the lodge for his dues. On this assumption it follows that the lodge intends to restore him to good standing when he pays his dues. Then why require him to pass through the ordeal of a petition, a reference to an investigating committee and an election to carry out the intention of the lodge when payment should restore him.

In the by-gone centuries, when harsh and barbarous laws tolerated imprisonment for debt, the payment of the debt always gave the debtor a right to his freedom; and should we who are proud of our fraternal leniency and justice, in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, standing in front of all the past ages, in all that humanizes and ennobles our race, be more harsh in principle?

When the brother has paid his dues, his offense being removed, what motive exists for an abridgment of his rights. The cause having been destroyed, why continue the effect? "What it is our duty to do we must do because it is right, not because any one can demand it of us."

In which we concur.

Among the decisions reported, we note:

1. A brother holding a certificate from a lodge, properly signed, and seal of the lodge attached, stating that he is a non-affiliated Master Mason, in good standing, can apply to any lodge in this jurisdiction for membership, by depositing said certificate.
2. When a committee of investigation reports on a petition, either for initiation or affiliation, the next step is to order the ballot spread, and it is not in order for the Master to entertain any motion for the postponement of the ballot.
3. There is no limitation as to the time that shall elapse between the

election of a candidate for the degrees of masonry and his coming forward to take the degrees.

4. The examination of a brother in open lodge, as to his proficiency in the preceding degree, upon his application for advancement, must be satisfactory to every member of the lodge present.

5. No brother has a right to vote in a lodge of which he is not a member, on any question whatever.

6. A lodge has the right to remit the dues of a member who is suspended for non-payment of dues.

* * * * *

9. The rule requiring a candidate for the degrees of masonry to be a resident of the State for one year, and of the jurisdiction of the lodge six months, does not apply to soldiers in the regular army.

10. When the Master of a lodge summons a non-affiliated Master Mason to appear in open lodge, the objection of a member to sitting in lodge with the non-affiliated mason is not good, as against the Master's summons.

11. An appointed officer may dimit during his term of office.

* * * * *

13. When the Master of a lodge, or either Warden, is present and congregates the lodge, he may call on any Master Mason present to preside and perform all the duties of Master, except (unless a present or past Master) the duty of installing officers.

No. 9 was disapproved by the committee, we cannot understand why? The exception as to soldiers is older than the existence of lodges in America.

The time will come when—if it is acted upon—the adoption of the following report of a committee will be of singular benefit to the craft:

The Grand Secretary informs us that the Grand Lodge Library is mainly composed of the proceedings of other Grand Bodies, to which large additions are made yearly, that most of these masonic records are unbound, and we recommend that the Grand Secretary be authorized, whenever a volume can be completed to have it bound for future preservation and use.

The report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a review of proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, was as usual presented by Bro. J. H. Brown.

We have heretofore expressed our sentiments as to Bro. Brown's reports, as to the one before us we remark—ditto.

Under the head of Alabama, he says :

We have little use for any member who so far forgets his dignity as a gentleman and mason as to indulge in vile and abusive language concerning a brother. There is and can be no justification for it.

And yet how common. The old 15 clause is pretty generally ignored, and in many jurisdictions omitted from the O. B. of the new fashioned masonry.

Under the head of California, relative to dancing in masonic halls, he says :

Not believing that masonic halls were dedicated for such purposes as performing "the heel and toe polka," we protest against such a decision, in the name of masonry. Lodge halls and rooms are dedicated to purposes higher and holier—else dedication is a sham—than mere amusement, however innocent. Personally, we have no objection to both old and young dancing, if they desire, but say, do not suffer it in a masonic lodge-room, where brethren of various sects and opinions meet. Refusing public installations of lodge officers, but granting permission to use lodge-rooms for social dances, to which young and old, not members of the fraternity, are admitted, does not look like consistency, and is not consistent with the dignity of masonry. We masons, like the fellow with the butter, say : Give us two plates, one for us and one for the butter.

We side with Rev. Bro. Hill, quoted *ante*.

If the company is confined to the members of the lodge and their families, we see no harm, but we would not open to the public.

On changing officers, he says :

We have always deprecated the shallow practice which has grown into use, of changing chief officers each succeeding year. A more foolish plan was never devised, nor one in which more latent, lasting mischief lurked. No one of common observing faculties will deny that the second, and even third and fourth terms of Masters are appreciable improvements on their first year's work. The same will apply with greater force to the annual changing of Grand Masters.

We have many aspiring young men, the gratification of whose ambition will in great measure account for the annual rotation of chief executive officers. But we should not forget that "brethren are made for an office, not an office for this or that brother;" and the sooner we learn and practice this important truth, the better will it be for our beloved institution, and the better in the end will all be pleased with the results of masonic labor.

Under Illinois, he says :

Our venerable brother of Minnesota, having announced and defended the strange statement that less than all the lodges of a given territory might join in instituting a Grand Lodge, Bro. Robbins sums up the case and lays down the true doctrine, now universally recognized by all English speaking people outside the borders of Minnesota.

Misunderstood us, a majority or even minority of lodges in a territory where there is no Grand Lodge may form a Grand Lodge, but said body has jurisdiction only over such lodges as unite in its formation, it can have exclusive jurisdiction in said territory only after *all* the lodges therein unite with it, only *ipse dixit* has as yet been opposed to the position, Kansas itself took the same position as did Minnesota.

In his conclusion we find as to Secretaries, which we endorse :

The change of Secretaries in subordinate lodges is but little less injurious to all concerned. A large part of the unnecessary trouble given to Grand Officers can be traced to the inexperience of such officials. None but brethren of bright intelligence and good business habits should be placed in charge of that office, and once in, the incumbent should be retained, unless valid reasons dictate his removal. An accurate trustworthy Secretary is invaluable in any lodge, and rather than loose such a one, a yearly compensation for his services should be cheerfully made. Many lodges do this, and the result is that every transaction is duly recorded, and all returns so made as to need no amendment. Indeed, the Secretary of a lodge is its historian; how important then that he should be a competent brother!

M. W. Wm. Cowgill, Fredonia, Grand Master.

R. W. John H. Brown, Wyandotte, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

LOUISIANA, 1882.

The Seventeenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was held at New Orleans, February 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, 1882.

M. W. William R. Whitaker, G. M., presiding.

Sixty lodges represented.

Two hundred and twenty-eight on the roll.

A good suggestion. The Grand Master says :

Many of our Representatives seldom attend the sessions of the Grand Lodges to which they are accredited. I offer the suggestion that it would be well to withdraw the commissions of those who habitually neglect to represent us, or who are absent from their Grand Lodges for two successive annual communications, without proper explanation.

The following was adopted :

Resolved, That hereafter, each delegate or representative from a lodge and District Deputy Grand Master, when in attendance on Grand Lodge, shall be required to wear the jewel of the office which they represent, and members of the Grand Lodge are requested to wear in addition, jewels of past rank, appertaining to Craft Masonry, any honorary jewels appertaining to any body of masonry recognized by this Grand Lodge, are permitted to be worn.

Conformity therewith would add much to the appearance of the Grand Lodge, and was required by the old constitutions.

A report on Foreign Correspondence, covering 180 pages, and embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-three Grand Lodges—those of Minnesota for 1881 included—was presented by Bro. John G. Fleming. The name appears familiar; we have found it G. M. in 1875 and 1876.

Under the head of Alabama, he gives utterance to sentiments that should be the universal practice and incorporated in constitutions, if it could be thus made effectual :

No lodge, Grand or subordinate, should be allowed to confer masonic degrees upon any man, or legislate him into good standing in the frater-

nity, whilst unwilling to admit him as a member in their own family circle. It looks too much like giving a letter of recommendation, knowing the recipient to be unworthy.

Under the head of Arkansas, we find :

Since the new translation of the Bible, which seems to have abolished that terrible lake of fire and brimstone, called Hell, a doubt may have risen in the minds of some of the holy evangelists of Arkansas that there is a devil, and that, hence, it is necessary for them to look out for something or somebody to make war upon; and why should we, a charitable fraternity as we are, deny them the privilege of talking about something they don't know anything more about than they do the devil, which has for so many centuries afforded them a livelihood, and made many of them his votaries. The age of science is dawning, and the age of reason approaching, and, when they flourish among us, bigoted sectarians and hypocritical preachers will have to lay aside their intolerance and entertain a decent respect for the opinions of those that are their equals, if not their superiors, in intellect and morality.

As for a political crusade against Freemasonry, should one assume any serious proportions, it would only be necessary to publish throughout the country the speech which M. W. Bro. George M. Dallas made in the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1832, when called before it to testify as to what he—then Grand Master—knew about Freemasonry.

He refused to be sworn, and in a most convincing, logical and eloquent manner, told the members of that august body that "it was none of their business;" and not only that, but convinced them of the fact, and didn't swear either to do it. And yet this same brother, George M. Dallas, twelve years afterwards, was elected Vice President of the United States.

* * * * *

We do not permit any credit to be given, or any donation made, that in any manner enables any candidate to gain admission until he has actually paid his fees. Why should a minister of the Gospel be admitted free? What is his creed or profession to us, who recognize all religions and interfere with none more than the profession or creed of any other man who may be a candidate?

In the first place, any man who would ask or accept such a favor because of his profession or calling should be rejected. Within the lodge every brother should appear upon the level and act by the plumb, and no calling should exempt him.

To make any special laws in favor of ministers or any other class is unmasonic. If, after a minister of the Gospel becomes one of us, and is poor and unfortunate, give him relief, just as you would any other

brother, and then he will cause less contentions and think more of your institution and of himself. Ministers are human beings, and, like other men, the more you court their favors the more they want to be courted.

The writer claims to have as high a reverence of the Almighty, as sincere regard for pure and undefiled religion, as profound respect for a truly pious man, be he minister or not, as any one in the fraternity; but he has no respect for those pious gentlemen who seek to obtain for nothing advantages and privileges that others have to pay dearly for. Ministers of the Gospel should be above and independent of such temptations.

Under the head of Nevada, he says:

Your committee don't dream of attempting to even excuse the use of profane language, but it lacks a great deal of being the most pernicious habit indulged in by many—too many—masons.

The results of backbiting and slandering and unwarranted assaults made by zealous and unprincipled men upon their brethren, the cheerful readiness with which such reports are circulated broadcast, when there is but little or even no foundation for them, is doing more to discourage and demoralize our fraternity than the use of cuss words. Swearing may be done without thinking any evil, but slander is always accompanied by unworthy associates.

The features of this most excellent report are Toleration and Fraternity. We regret inability to make further extracts.

M. W. W. R. Whitaker, Grand Master.

R. W. J. C. Batchelor, Grand Secretary, were both re-elected.

Bro. J. C. Fleming, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee, all of New Orleans.

MAINE, 1882.

The Sixty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine was held at Portland, May 5th and 6th, 1882.

M. W. Marquis F. King, G. M., presiding.

One hundred and sixty-nine lodges represented.

One hundred and eighty-four on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

In the address we find:

Visiting lodges is more than a mere masonic privilege; it is a right clearly recognized in the Ancient Charges and Regulations, as well as in our own Constitution. This right is, however, made subordinate to the right of a member in his own lodge. "A visitor cannot unseat a member." Objections must be made before the lodge is opened or prior to the introduction of the visitor; they may be made, privately or otherwise, to the Master, who thereupon must deny the visitor the privilege of a seat whilst the objecting member is present, and no longer. Should a member, by reason of tardiness, become obliged to ask of the Master the privilege of a seat for himself, he cannot disturb his lodge by unseating any who have been made welcome prior to his admittance.

* * * * *

The subject of jurisdiction, long a troublesome and vexatious question, seems at last to be settled on this continent, upon a reasonably satisfactory basis; but I wish to enter my protest to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. If rejection were proof that a candidate was an unworthy man and could never reform, or that he was still residing within their jurisdiction, it would be well; but as it is, there seem more difficulties in the way of a man who has been rejected in another jurisdiction being made a mason than there is in an expelled mason's being restored. There should be some correspondence between the punishment and the crime.

A District Deputy reported having installed into the office of Junior Warden, a brother who, fifty-five years previously, had been installed into the same office in the same lodge.

The following was adopted as a standing regulation :

Resolved, That lodges may, by a two-thirds vote, refuse to receive and entertain charges presented after the lapse of four years from the time of the commission of the alleged offense, unless the reasons for delay in presenting them grow out of the absence of the accused, or of material witnesses, or the concealment of the offense, or be decided by the Grand Master to be sufficient.

Suffice to say of the report on Foreign Correspondence that it was presented by Bro. J. H. Drummond.

Under the head of Alabama, he says :

If a mason ever comes to the conclusion that being a mason interferes with his religious faith, it is no *crime*, but his *duty* to renounce masonry. For some years, we have held that no candidate should be accepted who

belongs to a church whose creed denounces masonry; and there is no proscription in this.

Under the head of District of Columbia :

A Grand Lodge in a given jurisdiction enacts a law: a mason residing there, but a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction, violates that law, and all the while claims to exercise his masonic rights; and the lodges in that jurisdiction and the Grand Lodge itself is powerless to enforce its law! The idea is too absurd for discussion.

Under the head of Texas, Bro. Drummond relates an incident as follows, and wonders whether any other Grand Master ever got caught in a similar fix :

We made an official visit to a lodge, and on arriving in the ante-room we found that the only brother who knew us personally, masonically, or officially, was detained by sickness at his home miles away. The brethren were embarrassed and we were puzzled; the possession of the insignia of the office, the letter announcing our visit on that evening, and our presence really satisfied the brethren, but the question was, could we visit the lodge without a voucher or examination? We finally said that the Grand Master could not submit to an examination; but still it was their duty to satisfy themselves as to our personal identity. We wrote our autograph, which was compared with the signature to the official letter, and the brethren announced themselves as satisfied, one remarking, "*That* signature cannot be counterfeited." Of course this compliment (?) to our hand-writing pleased us, and we enjoyed the visit hugely. We have often thought of the matter since, and wondered whether any other Grand Master ever got caught in a similar fix, and whether our course was the proper one to get out of it.

We are reminded that some twenty-five years since we visited a lodge U. : D. : for which we had issued the dispensation; we were not personally known to but one brother, and he was confined to his house. We took a seat in the East to observe the ceremonies of opening. In reply to a question, the S. : W. : replied that he was satisfied that those present were M. : M. :, *except the Grand Master*. Silence reigned. Finally the W. : M. : said: "I can vouch for the Grand Master, as I accompanied him on a visit to Bro. F—— this afternoon."

Under the head of Wisconsin, we find :

The real question simmers down to this: "Can a Grand Lodge grant a new trial in a case after a final judgment has once been entered?" We believe it can; it has all the powers of the craft, judicial as well as legislative. Courts grant reviews and new trials after final judgments, and Grand Lodges stand in the place of the courts of the highest and final resort. Generally, the time within which a review may be granted is fixed by statute; but so far as we know, there is no such provision in any masonic constitution or code, and the whole matter is left to the sound discretion of the Grand Lodge. The power would be exercised in very rare cases; but that cases may arise in which it should be done, we have had cause to know.

M.·. W.·. Marquis F. King, Grand Master.

R.·. W.·. Ira Berry, Grand Secretary, were both re-elected.

Bro. J. H. Drummond, (of course,) Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence, each of Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1881.

An Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was held at Boston, December 14th, 1881.

M.·. W.·. Samuel C. Lawrence, G.·. M.·., presiding.

One hundred and sixty-four lodges represented.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

Relative to the late Grand Secretary the Grand Master says ;

It is only three weeks since our masonic family met with another severe blow, in the death of our Recording Grand Secretary, Tracy Patch Cheever. The summons which called him hence fell upon our ears with an awful suddenness. He visited North Easton with the officers of the Grand Lodge, on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 22, to assist in the dedication of the new masonic hall of Paul Dean Lodge. At the close of the ceremony, while sitting in an ante-room, he was stricken with apoplexy; an hour after he became unconscious, and continued in that condition until his death, at three o'clock the next afternoon. On closing his minutes of the evening's proceedings he said to me these words, which have an extraordinary significance in connection with what happened so shortly after: "My record is finished; it will read right a hundred years hence." These were the last words I heard from his lips.

* * * * *

Few men in the State have been more ardently attached to masonry than our departed brother, and few have rendered it more useful service.

We also find in the address reference to an illegal election—

The lodge had, in violation of the Constitutions, elected as Master a brother who has never served in the office of Warden. As in duty bound, I declared the election invalid, and directed that the last Master, or, in case of his failure so to do, the Senior Warden should take charge of the lodge until the next election.

At the height of the anti-masonic frenzy in 1831, was issued the famous "Declaration of the Freemasons of Boston and vicinity."

In that memorable document some fifteen hundred brethren of Boston and its neighborhood, and afterwards about five thousand more from other parts of New England, manfully proclaimed the principles of their masonic faith, their unwavering allegiance to their country and its laws, their uniform support of all the virtuous institutions of society, and for confirmation of their creed confidently adduced their own blameless lives and honorable reputation among their fellow-men. He alluded in eloquent words to the character and standing of those noble men, who, in the midst of the storm of bitter and ruthless persecution, had thus manifested the proud consciousness of personal honor and virtue, and who had dared to challenge the calm, deliberate judgment of their fellow-citizens to a consideration, in the light of Christian charity and simple justice, of the wild and reckless charges that were made against them.

It is the custom of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on St. John's day, December 27, to hold a feast. The feast of 1881 being the fiftieth anniversary of the issuance of the "Declaration," the surviving signers were invited to participate with the Grand Lodge; seven brethren responded:

Marshall P. Wilder, born in 1798, made a mason in 1823.

Bradford L. Wales, born in 1804, made a mason in 1824, being a lewis, that is the son of a mason, was, according to ancient masonic usage, entitled to be made before twenty-one years of age.

Charles Breck, born in 1798, made a mason in 1826.

Clement Willis, born in 1801, made a mason in 1824.

Thomas Adams, born in 1802, made a mason in 1825.

William N. Spinney, born in 1802, made a mason in 1826.

Samuel Sawyer, born in 1804, made a mason in 1826.

The record says :

An enthusiastic ovation was given to each of these venerable brethren as he responded to the Grand Master's call, and their moistened eyes and quivering lips attested their pride and pleasure in the honors paid them.

The speeches made by the veterans are recorded, full of reminiscences of the by-gone days, they were well worth recording, and we could wish that the record could be in the hands of masons generally, we opine that the brethren would involuntarily contrast the past with the present, and wish that the masonry of the old days was more in vogue in the present.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M.: W.: Samuel C. Lawrence, re-elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: Sereno D. Nickerson, elected Grand Secretary, each of Boston.

MARYLAND, 1882.

The Ninety-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maryland was held at Baltimore, November 3d and 4th, 1881.

M.: W.: John S. Tyson, G.: M.:, presiding.

Seventy-three lodges represented.

One hundred and seventy-eight on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

Transactions of local interest, confined to the usual routine.

The Grand Lodge of Maryland holds two Communications each year. At the semi-annual in May, the report on Foreign Correspondence is presented. We regret that we have not received the proceedings of the semi-annual.

M.: W.: John S. Tyson, Grand Master.

R. W. Jacob H. Medairy, Grand Secretary, were both re-elected, each of Baltimore.

MICHIGAN, 1882.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Michigan was held at Detroit, January 24th and 25th, 1882.

M. W. Oliver L. Spaulding, G. M., presiding.

Three hundred and forty lodges represented.

Three hundred and fifty-eight on the roll.

Among the decisions reported, we note :

1. An applicant for the degrees must have been a resident within the territorial jurisdiction of the lodge to which he applies for the twelve months last preceding his application. If he had been a former resident therein, but by removal had lost his residence, on his return he must wait twelve months before his petition can be received.

2. A lodge granted a dimit to a brother though the Senior Warden had in his hands charges against him of unmasonic conduct, but of which the lodge was ignorant :

Held, That the vote granting the dimit could not be reconsidered at the next regular meeting, but proceedings might be had against him for unmasonic conduct, as a non-affiliate, in the lodge having territorial jurisdiction.

* * * * *

13. A free born Negro may be made a mason in this Grand Jurisdiction. His color does not bar him. Masonry is color blind.

* * * * *

16. The Secretary of a lodge should not hold the fees pending action upon a petition. The money should be paid to the Treasurer, and if refund is made, it should be by warrant after due vote of the lodge, entered on the records.

In his conclusion, we find :

If we depart from our time-honored conservatism, we are lost as surely as the Christian who seeks to improve his Bible. We have no place for masonic cranks—no room for theories. The masonry of the ages is good enough for us. Its principles are as fixed as the foundations of the hills, and as unchangeable as the God who proclaimed them.

The true mason will let them alone. The nominal mason who wants

to improve masonry and obtain a patent on his device—get rid of. Our institution would not have withstood obliquy and persecution, nor endeared itself to generations had it not been a good one. It commends itself to good men. It condemns bad men. Its past is safe; its present and future is with us, and those we teach. We have something to do beyond going to the lodge and paying our dues.

Our profession is to be exemplified by our works and not by our much speaking. Masonry should grow into our daily lives so that we involuntarily illustrate it in all we do, though we have grown rusty in the work and have forgotten the pass-words. It is a good thing to know the text of the ritual; it is better to know the Grand truths it teaches. It is right to pay tithes of mint and anise and cummin, but beware omitting the weightier matters of the law. The one should be done not leaving the other undone. Masonry will never be destroyed from the outside. Its enemies are within, men who cheapen it by hawking it on the streets and trading in their grips and pass-words. It is not all of masonry to wear a masonic pin, nor to know certain lectures better than the ten commandments.

Transactions of local interest.

Bro. W. P. Innes again presents the report on Foreign Correspondence.

Among the transactions reviewed—no table is given and we have not time to count—Minnesota has a place and fraternal greeting.

We guess some one has been pitching into Bro. Innes, he confines his report to 134 pages,—one of his best—better plan to let correspondents alone, as a rule they are not anxious to string out reports; instead of generalizing—the report is too long—pick out if you can a page that is useless. Bro. Innes understands his business and should not be interfered with.

M. W. Alanson Partridge, Birmingham, elected Grand Master.

R. W. W. P. Innes, Grand Rapids, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also Foreign Correspondence Committee.

MISSOURI, 1882.

The Sixty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri was held at St. Louis, October 11th, 12th and 13th, 1882.

M.: W.: A. M. Dockery, G.: M.:, presiding.

Two hundred and seven lodges represented.

Five hundred and four on the roll.

Fourteen dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Orator, Bro. J. W. Boyd, spoke some plain truths, well worthy of consideration, we select :

What, then, is the characteristic evil of the present era? What is the predominant vice of our day? What is the evil which seems to be permeating the masses of our people and affecting all classes of our citizens; the evil whose baneful influences have reached even those who have been honored by positions of trust and power—an evil which is every day extending, which seems to know no abatement, which looms up like a portentous cloud, above our political horizon, which casts a foreboding shadow across our political sky, which, strange as it may seem to you, in this hour of peace and prosperity, even threatens to undermine our Republican institutions, and to destroy our civil liberty? It is that which has been designated as the root of all evil—"the love of money"

If there is one vice which can more completely than another extinguish the fires of patriotism, and paralyze the benevolent impulses of the heart, that vice is the inordinate love of gain. When this desire to accumulate wealth becomes so general and so excessive in any people as to lead them to regard lightly the means by which it is gained, then dishonesty invades all kinds of business, hypocrisy and deceit characterize the times, adulterations and counterfeits abound, "corners" and gambling speculations prevail, every man begins to suspect his neighbor, honesty itself is doubted, moral integrity hangs her head in shame and weeps over her own downfall, while civil liberty—the daughter of virtue and intelligence—wings her sad flight to realms more congenial to her own proud spirit. There was a time in our Republic when to show what ought to be done was to secure the adoption of that measure. How is it to-day? What measures are now adopted, and how are they secured? Let the legislative history of the last two decades answer. How many measures of doubtful expediency (not to say of doubtful honesty), involving millions of dollars, have marked this period? We live in a most magnificent country. Nature has lavishly bestowed upon us everything necessary for our comfort and happiness. Our growth as a people during the first century of our existence, is without a parallel in the history of the world. To-day, we rank as one of the leading nations of the earth. And yet, it is a recognized fact that the basis of all this grandeur and power, the palladium of our liberty, the electoral franchise is, to a considerable extent, controlled by money. It is a fact, strikingly suggestive, painfully humiliating, and fearfully pro-

phetic, that a potent factor in our elections is money. Do we, as a people, love money more than freedom? Do we value gold more highly than honor? Has our material progression become a retrogression in the high qualities of moral excellence? Has partyism been substituted for patriotism? Have spoils, as the end of public measures, been substituted for public good? And do we, as a people, look with complacency upon these signs of the times?

The curse of our age is this fierce, excessive, absorbing mercenary spirit, which crowds out all higher and nobler motives; and which will, unless checked, prevent the perpetuation of our civil institutions. When the people of any country bow down before the golden calf, and worship at its shrine, the tables of the law of civil liberty fall from the hands of the greatest law-givers, and are broken into fragments. Civil liberty is, indeed, the boon of virtue and intelligence in the people; a blessing not gratuitously lavished upon all alike; a reward reserved for the intelligent, the unselfish; but never bestowed upon, or perpetuated to a people too mercenary to be capable of appreciating it. Nor is it any disparity to liberty that such is the case. On the contrary, its highest praise, its proudest distinction, is that an all-wise Providence has reserved it as the noblest reward for the development of our faculties, intellectual and moral.

* * * * *

We are masons, not for what we may get, but for what we may attain, what we may do for others. This is her glory; this is what makes masonry the synonym of charity throughout the civilized world; this is what will shed brighter and yet still brighter luster upon her fair name, as the centuries, one by one, shall be added to the past, even down to "the last syllable of recorded time."

The following was adopted :

Resolved, That the business of saloon keeping is hereby declared to be a masonic offense, and those engaged in that business are liable to be dealt with for unmasonic conduct.

The following singular proposition from the report of the Committee on Charity was adopted :

To these cases the Grand Lodge has committed itself by heretofore making appropriations, and with increasing age and infirmity, their claim becomes stronger.

A majority, at least, of your committee are convinced that it was never contemplated in the organization of Grand Lodges, that they should be-

come a medium for distribution of charity in individual cases; and, if encouraged, it will ere long necessitate the creation of a Pension Bureau, and take this noble work out of the hands of subordinate lodges, whose peculiar province we think it is to provide for such cases as of such peculiar surroundings as to warrant an appropriation, the Grand Lodge could not now reject them without great hardship.

The Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland print but little else than financial tables, page after page is devoted to charitable disbursements in individual cases. Not a Grand Lodge in this country but that votes sums of money to individual cases.

We differ with the committee, we hold that the distribution of charity was one of the primary objects in the organization of Grand Lodges, examine the transactions of the first Grand Lodges in this country, where is one but that contained evidence of the distribution of charity in individual cases.

The report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges—those of Minnesota not included—was presented as heretofore by the Rev. Bro. John D. Vincil.

He does not hesitate to speak "right out in meeting," he says in his conclusion, and we concur:

In reviewing the journals of the various Grand Lodges mentioned, two things have been quite patent:

1. The very general harmony and peace prevalent in the entire brotherhood, with evidences of growth and prosperity.
2. The few decisions to be found in the journals of proceedings. The decision business has been largely overdone within the last ten years. We would like to characterize this business, and the small men who sought notoriety by it as they deserve. But we are comforted by the knowledge that such men and their favorite works are things of the past. With "the owls and the bats" we very cheerfully leave them. We take leave of the guild with sentiments of appreciation and affection.

M. : W. : "Rev. Chas. C. Woods, D. D.," Kansas City, elected Grand Master.

R. : W. : "Rev. John D. Vincil, D. D.," St. Louis, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

MISSISSIPPI, 1882.

The Sixty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi was held at Jackson, February 8th, 9th and 10th, 1882.

M.: W.: John F. McCormick, G.: M.:, presiding.

Two hundred and twenty-seven lodges represented.

Three hundred and eighty-eight on the roll.

Four dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The following was adopted :

Your Special Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Grand Secretary's report as relates to the procuring the portraits of the Past Grand Masters of this jurisdiction, beg leave to report: That we heartily approve of his suggestion, and recommend that our R.: W.: Grand Secretary be appointed a committee of one, with full power to act in the premises, and endeavor to obtain the portraits of all Past Grand Masters of this jurisdiction.

From the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, we select :

Question 10—A Master Mason is charged with having had illicit intercourse with the daughter of an expelled Master Mason. Is he guilty of unmasonic conduct, and subject to discipline?

Answer—The offense with which he is charged is immoral, and, therefore, unmasonic; and any violation of good morals, with whomsoever committed, subjects the offender to discipline, regardless of the character of the other party, or the relations which said party may or may not sustain to the institution of masonry.

* * * * *

Question 13—Do honorary members have the right to vote in a subordinate lodge?

Answer—No.

* * * * *

Question 20—A brother who, at the time he was made a mason, expressed his belief in God, has since become an infidel or atheist. Is he guilty of a masonic offense and subject to discipline?

Answer—A denial of the existence of God is a denial of one of the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, as held and taught in this country. According to the American doctrine, this belief in God is the indis-

pensable qualification to a man's being made a mason. Freemasonry is not an asylum for atheism, nor can she admit to her mysteries any of its followers, if she remain true to the benign principles of the Order, whose foundation is Truth. It is an undeniable fact that an atheist cannot be made a mason, and should the discovery be made after the man has received the degrees that he denies the existence of God, there is but one place for him, and that is among the rubbish, and it is the duty of the lodge to cast him out of the Temple—being unfit for the builders' use and not such work as we are authorized to receive. Whether an infidel can be made a mason, or should, under the circumstances named, be disciplined, cannot be answered in the absence of a statement of the nature of the belief of the particular individual, since the lexicographers give several definitions of the word infidel.

* * * * *

Answer 1st—A mason may be elected to membership without producing with his application for membership, a formal dimit, but the lodge must satisfy itself that the applicant has been regularly dimitted.

2d—A dimit is the best evidence of the right of a mason to apply for membership, and when it can be obtained, it is safest to require its production. You can correspond with the lodge in Texas and ascertain the truth of his statements. You must have evidence that he is a mason, and that he has been dimitted, before you are authorized to receive his application. Where the records of the lodge have been lost or destroyed, a lodge may proceed, in the absence of a dimit, on competent evidence.

3d—A dimitted mason owes no dues.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, presented by Bro. James M. Howry, written in his peculiarly felicitous style, embraces a review of the proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1881 included.

Under the head of Iowa, he says:

The idea that a Past Grand Master could be found in the wide domains covered by Ancient Craft Masonry, that need be tried by any tribunal, is so revolting to a pure mind that it ought not to be tolerated! Yet there are many slippery hillsides that even P. G. Masters have to travel, and some may slip and fall!

Yes; but, Bro. Howry, when we were young, Grand Masters were elected by, as it were, a spontaneous upheaval of the craft, the criterion was masonic ability and character—no half dozen

ballots, no electioneering, no! "If I am elected you can have such a position." In which is often the case in the present age. What else, then, could be expected but a cropping out of black sheep?

Under the head of Maryland, he says:

It is impossible for a reporter to review fifty-two American Grand Lodges and give trans-Atlantic bodies a short notice, in a limit of seventy-five pages, and do justice to the Grand Jurisdictions, and credit to the writer. He certainly is deprived of the privilege of discussing the great questions which have been agitating the masonic mind for some years past, and if he is a man of genius, and has a fund of masonic intelligence superior to many others, and has a happy way of communicating it to the craft, why not let his pen fly? Why cramp him? The only reason we hear is the additional expense of printing fifty or seventy-five pages.

Some Grand Lodges print more forms, tables, commonplace things and the names of thousands of masons, that fill their book of proceedings from year to year, which may be very good reading to some; but when a brilliant and sprightly reporter comes along with a dashing, vigorous and solid report, he is told to stay his hand—it costs too much to print it, and besides the brethren won't read it! Preserve your reports; they will be collected and bound, some day, and will be placed in your libraries, when a larger amount of masonic literature will be collected than ever was before.

Many criticisms have been written on the Mississippi plan of masonic relief. It is a kind of hobby with Bro. Howry, and we select from his "ventilation:"

Your committee has given some brief explanations, and answered objections by some of our learned cotemporaries, to the Mississippi plan of providing prompt relief to the family of a brother who departs this life. This subject being one of great interest to our brotherhood in Mississippi, and not being well understood abroad, we propose to occupy a small space in the commencement of our report to its ventilation.

It is too late in the day to address such a brotherhood as exists in our jurisdiction, on Charity—its origin, its essential elements and design. Its author is the Giver of all good. It is the superstructure on which rests our holy religion and the embodiment of the principles of our moral institution. Have we any promulgated system of charity abounding in all our Grand and subordinate jurisdictions? We admit you will find some-

thing akin to it in a few of our lodges; but, as a general rule, our systems of charity are simply the ordinary obligations resting on every mason to relieve the distressed brother, his widow and orphans, wherever found. How are these obligations carried out? When a distressed brother calls for aid—and many are too proud to ask charity—how much does he get? When he dies, how much does his family receive from his lodge or his brethren?

Let our good brethren who oppose our plan answer these questions. Can they point to an instance where, under the ordinary obligations of the brethren, a thousand or two thousand dollars are turned over to the widow and orphans of a deceased brother? Our system does this, and the Grand Lodge and the subordinate lodges, and the members, neither of them engage in the "business of selling Life Insurance Policies!" If either engage in the "business," they ought to get some money when they sell—ought they not? A three-dollar fee is paid for membership, and that is all. The policy-holder never gets a cent when a brother dies; the surviving members pay their dollar or two dollars to the widow and orphans, and it aggregates not exceeding two thousand dollars! Not a member of the association receives a dollar, but the burden falls alike on all when one of their number falls as the scythe of time cuts him down. Where, then, is the *quid pro quo*, of which our learned brethren speak?

Judging from the tone of the objectors, they do not regard our plan as a charitable one, but one of business only!

The ordinary obligations to afford relief have proven failures a thousand times o'er. The mutual aid system does not interfere, either in principle or practice, with the charity laws or obligations of masons and lodges in their dispensations of charity funds to the needy brethren, their widows and orphans. The members of the association are as much bound to aid and assist the distressed brother and his family as other masons are, and in the workings of the association we have observed no clashing of interests, obligations or duties of the craft generally. It neither increases or diminishes the mason's duties or obligations. It is based on the principle of heaven-born charity, because every member of it gives all and receives nothing! Where, then, does the "selfishness" lie? Simply in this, that a brother is willing to pay something for the benefit of the families of others, with the expectation that when he dies his widow and children will be provided for by the surviving members of the association!

How would our objecting brethren like the idea of a Grand Lodge levying a charity tax of twenty-five or fifty cents on each member, to be paid with the annual dues, to be appropriated to the families of deceased brethren during the year? What difference is there in the principle of the two modes? The one would be general, while the other is partial in its operation,

Masonry is too old—has lasted too long—has embraced within her folds too many able men, of nobility of soul and great moral worth, to be confronted by numerous secret societies, with an occasional sapper and miner, whose office seems to be to undermine and subvert our grand old institution by alleging that masonry has no formulated and efficient system of charity!—and consequently is a failure. Are we willing to admit that we are a failure, after a test of three thousand years—a period of longer existence than any secret or open society can boast! We have for years looked with alarm, and we may add sorrow, on the innovations of modern bastard masonry on the time-honored principles and usages of the craft. That men who once belonged to our Order, and some who now do, have contributed to depreciate masonry by building up other societies, we have no doubt. We have heretofore expressed our opinion on this subject, and disavow any design to assail any organization—provided they will let us alone and keep their sappers and miners away from the walls of our citadel.

We are pleased to be able to announce that our old friend, M.: W.: Frederic Speed, Vicksburg, was elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: J. L. Power, Jackson, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. J. M. Howry, Oxford, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

MONTANA, 1881.

The Seventeenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Montana was held at Helena, October 4th and 5th, 1881.

M.: W.: George W. Monroe, G.: M.:, presiding.

Eighteen lodges represented.

Twenty-five on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

The Committee on Returns reported in detail upon each return; a practice that would be of great advantage in this jurisdiction, the errors noted would be corrected and avoided, emulation invited, having a tendency to insure promptness in making up and forwarding returns, and neatness in execution.

The following resolutions reported by the committee were adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter the Secretary of each subordinate body shall enter, at the foot of the minutes of each communication, his receipts from all sources subsequent to the last preceding communication, stating each item and from whom received.

Resolved, That hereafter the names of rejected candidates reported by other lodges to any particular lodge be omitted from the minutes in recording the fact of receiving such communications, the Secretary only noting that a communication was received from —— lodge communicating the rejection of a certain candidate, which was read, ordered filed, and the proper entries thereof made on the Black Book.

We regard the latter resolution of prime importance.

From the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence we select :

5th. In the matter of exclusive and perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material, as understood and practiced in some jurisdictions, it strikes your committee as equally abhorrent to the spirit of justice as it is in violation of all good and sound reason. As expressive of our practice and the views that are held in this jurisdiction, we append a resolution, if the Grand Lodge shall see proper to express itself more explicitly.

Bro. Cornelius Hedges presented a very interesting report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a brief review of the proceedings of forty-eight Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1880 included. Bro. Hedges, the proceedings of Montana for 1880 were not received, much to our regret. By the way, our files of Montana are lacking for several years.

M. W. Thomas M. Pomeroy, Missoula, elected Grand Master.

R. W. Cornelius Hedges, Helena, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

MANITOBA, 1882.

The Seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was held at Winnipeg, February 8th and 9th, 1882.

M. W. J. H. Bell, G. M., presiding.

Fifteen lodges on the roll.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The decisions reported by the Grand Master are devoted to the various phases of objection after ballot and to advancement. As in that jurisdiction rejection requires two black balls, the Grand Master properly decides that two objections are required to estop initiation after ballot.

Acting upon the proposition that all Grand Lodges have concurrent jurisdiction in territory where there was no Grand Lodge; under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba a dispensation was granted for a lodge to be opened at Morocco, but somehow the lodge was opened at Gibraltar. There is no Grand Lodge at that point, but the Grand Lodge of England claims that the territory belongs to it and the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland, and ordered its lodges in Gibraltar not to recognize "Al Moghreb al Aksa Lodge." In justification of his action the Grand Master cited the granting of a warrant for a lodge at Jerusalem by the Grand Lodge of Canada—a proceeding totally without warrant or jurisdiction—in fact, a humbug—and several instances where lodges had been organized in foreign countries in good faith.

From the meagre information as to the reasons for the act, and as there can be no possible connection between the Grand Lodge of Manitoba and a lodge at Morocco, or even Gibraltar, we cannot help the conclusions that—well, it will be a big thing!

A charter was ordered, but better councils prevailed and it was not issued.

Other transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. . W. . John H. Bell re-elected Grand Master.

R. . W. . H. D. P. Le Cappellain, elected Grand Secretary, both of Winnipeg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1882.

The Ninety-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was held at Concord, May 17th, 1882.

M. . W. . Frank A. McKean, G. . M. ., presiding.

Fifty-seven lodges represented.

Ninety-four on the roll.

Transactions of local interest.

A very able report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. A. S. Waite, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1881 included.

Under the head of Alabama, quoting from Bro. Beers, he says, in which we coincide :

We are inclined to think, with Bro. Beers, that there is in most masonic jurisdictions a tendency towards too much law at the expense or the more beneficent principles of our Order. We ought to be careful that red tape does not gain so much of the mastery as to supplant in our hearts the underlying principles of the Masonic Institution.

Under Arkansas, we find :

We agree that each Grand Lodge legitimately formed is rightfully sovereign over just such territory and just such lodges as it has rightfully acquired sovereignty over, and no further.

* * * * *

But it is by no means a universal rule that the majority may prescribe law to the minority. A notable example of the contrary is found in the organization of our own federal government under the Constitution. No one at that time conceived the idea that the government of the Union could assume sovereignty over any State that did not voluntarily accede to the Union. Hence the provision that when nine States should ratify the Constitution the government should go into operation over those States which should so ratify it. No one thought that the ratification of nine States would give the Constitution force over States which had not ratified it. When North Carolina and Rhode Island refused to accede to the Union, no one conceived the idea that they were absorbing any part of the sovereignty of the Union, or that the Union could, against their objection, enforce its laws over them. The truth is, it is among the plainest principles of ethics as well as of law, recognized wherever might is not held to be right, that the majority possesses no right to assume rule over the minority without its consent. Whenever the minority have consented to submit themselves to the rule of the majority, it has always been to a very limited extent, and they have fenced the majority around with restrictions in order to secure themselves from its constant tendency

to tyrannic rule. The majority is allowed to rule, provided it do so within prescribed limits. And when these limits are disregarded or transcended, the minority have always armed themselves with the means of resistance. Hence our constitutions, and the judiciary branch of government with power to adjudge unlawful all legislative enactment which infringe it. This doctrine that the majority possess inherent power of rule over the minority is at war at once with the sense of right as well as the social history of men in all ages and in all nations. It will not bear examination for one moment, by either the philosopher, the politician or the historian.

Again, noticing our report, he says :

To our mind, from every point of view, the action of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico is indefensible. Its absurdity could hardly be more clearly shown than in the proposition that four lodges out of seven, by uniting in the formation of a body which they and others choose to call a Grand Lodge, become *ipso facto* entitled to appropriate to themselves all the property of the other three. But on principle, each and every other of the claims set up by the Grand Lodge of New Mexico is equally without foundation. We shall never mince this matter with our brethren, nor cease to say what we think about it. It seems to us clear that the pet theories of "Grand Lodge Sovereignty," and "exclusive jurisdiction," have upon this subject closed the eyes of some of our brethren to masonic principle as well as to general reason.

Again, under the head of Virginia :

We go still further, and declare that a majority of lodges can, by no combination among themselves called a Grand Lodge, coerce others who do not assent to their action. It would be just as unreasonable that *four* "poverty-stricken lodges," having perhaps a hundred and fifty members all told, "and located in the most inaccessible corner of the country," should be empowered to legislate, besides themselves, for three other "large and prosperous lodges," having perhaps double or triple the membership of the four combining lodges who dissent from their action.

Again, under the head of Wisconsin, he says :

Whenever, in any case, associations are formed, those voluntarily uniting in its formation become bound by its laws, and of course the majority,

in the absence of other established rule, must determine disputed questions. It is a very different question, however, in the formation of a new association, over whom its rules shall be made to extend; and there is nothing in masonry more than in politics which authorizes a majority of lodges, because they happen to be located in the same political territory, to assert authority over such as refuse to unite with them. After they have once united, the parts become one homogeneous whole, and each is bound by the law of the whole. But no three lodges, because they have united, have a right, either morally, logically or lawfully, to assume rule over a fourth who declines to join in the movement.

Our objection to the rule "making the signing of the by-laws a requisite to membership" is that it works or may work injustice. A newly-made or elected brother signifies his desire to sign the by-laws, but they are not accessible. The Secretary had taken the book home with him and forgotten to bring it. Would you deprive the brother of privileges of membership for the remainder of the evening? The next meeting the brother is absent, the next the Secretary is not present; the matter of signing the by-laws, after two or three months, is lost sight of.

Couple with the rule another that the book for signatures to the by-laws shall at all times be kept in the lodge room, and we will give our adhesion.

M.: W.: Alpheus W. Baker, Lebanon, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: George P. Cleaves, Concord, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Albert S. Waite, Newport, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

NEW JERSEY, 1882.

The Ninety-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey was held at Trenton, January 18th and 19th, 1882.

M.: W.: Joseph W. Martin, G.: M.:, presiding.

One hundred and thirty-nine lodges represented.

One hundred and fifty on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The following ode was sung at the opening :

(Air—GOD SAVE AMERICA.)

Welcome, ye Brothers dear,
Once more assembled here
In conclave grand.
Pleasant it is to meet
In this revered retreat,
Holding communion sweet,
Joined, heart and hand.

Brothers, an anthem raise,
Join in a song of praise
With one accord.
Come, let our voices blend,
Let earnest pray'rs ascend
To Him, our surest friend,
Great God, our Lord!

Hear Thou our humble pray'r
Extend Thy loving care
To Craftsmen here;
And, gracious God! ordain
That in Thy sacred fane
Sweet peace and concord reign,
Our toils to cheer.

Father! to Thee we owe
All we enjoy below
In mercy given.
By Thee, our first and best,
Are we supremely blest;
On Thee we humbly rest
Our hopes of Heaven!

Among the decisions reported we note :

1. A decision reached by a secret ballot cannot be reconsidered by the lodge.
2. Written ballots only can be used in electing officers. When bearing more than one name they are to be considered irregular and not counted in the total of the ballot. The use of printed ballots is unmasonic and is prohibited. In deciding questions by ballot, other than the election of officers, balls and (or) cubes must be used, instead of written ballots.

3. Sentence of definite suspension expires with its limitation, and its expiration restores the suspended brother to all rights and privileges held before suspension, without any action by the lodge which suspended him.

4. Warrants issued by the Grand Lodge specify where the meetings of its subordinates shall be holden, and a communication of a lodge cannot be legally held in a place other than that designated in its warrant.

5. A lodge room intended only for temporary occupancy must not be dedicated to Freemasonry.

6. A legal summons in writing must be signed by the Worshipful Master, or by the Secretary, by his order. In either case the seal of the lodge must be attached.

7. The issue of duplicate dimitts is prohibited. Upon proper proofs of identity, or of the loss or destruction of the dimitt originally issued, being submitted to the Grand Secretary by the lodge which issued it, he may, with the approval of the Grand Master, issue a certificate which will have the practical form of a dimitt.

8. A certificate which does not declare that the holder is in good masonic standing, and that he has canceled his indebtedness to the lodge withdrawn from, and which does not bear his signature in the margin, cannot be considered a regular dimitt, nor can the person presenting it be affiliated thereon in this jurisdiction.

9. A brother who, at the time of death, is in good and regular masonic standing, should not be denied masonic burial because he died by his own hand.

10. A Past Master is one who has been regularly elected and installed to preside over a lodge of Master Masons.

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15. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts are subject to trial under the existing Code, for offences committed since their initiation.

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18. The membership of a petitioner for affiliation is completed when he has passed a clear ballot.

18. Officers of lodges, regularly elected, may be installed at an emergent communication called for that purpose.

In his conclusion the Grand Master says :

The year closed will exist no longer save in memory, and those memories will be of sweetness or of remorse and sadness as we glean from the record what we have done and what we have left undone. And how few are there of us that have done—nay, is there *one* of us who *has* done his duty?

Have we fed the hungry? Have we clothed the naked? Have we bound up the wounds of the afflicted? Have we been slow to anger and easy to forgive? Have we stayed the footsteps of an erring brother, and warned him, with kindness, of approaching danger? Have we not opened our ears to his slanderers, and have we closed our lips against all reproach? Have his faults and his follies remained locked in our bosoms, and have our prayers for mercy ascended to God for his sins? Nay, have we not *sometimes* forgotten that

“The man is *down*, and what he needs
Is *ready help*, NOT prayers and creeds.”

But if, when affliction of mind or body has visited us; if, when misfortune, danger or trials have assailed us, we have shown our faith in God, our humility to His divine will, and our belief that “He doeth all things well,” we then have, in a great measure, fulfilled those obligations which we owe to our Supreme Grand Master; and if, added to these, we have, as far as in us lies, cared for the widow and orphan and done by our neighbor as we would have him do unto us, God will reward us for having *tried* to do.

“Life counts not hours by joys or pangs,
But just by duties done.”

And when I lie in the green kirk-yard
With the mould upon my breast,
Say not that “he did *well* or *ill*,”
Only “*he did his best*.”

The Committee on Jurisprudence and Charity reported, which was adopted :

What position does a Worshipful Master of a lodge U. : D. : hold, who fails of an election when said lodge receives its warrant?

Assuming that by this question the brother intends to inquire, What would be the status, in his lodge, of a brother named in its dispensation as Worshipful Master, but who was not named in its warrant? we answer :

Such a brother, after the expiration of the dispensation, would rank the same in the fraternity as he did before the dispensation was issued. He would not, by virtue of his official position under the dispensation, become a Past Master.

In closing, the following was sung :

(Air—AULD LANG SYNE)

Our toil is o'er, the time has come,
 When we must say farewell,
 Each one to seek his cherish'd home
 Where all his loved ones dwell.
 Then round the altar form a ring,
 Each Craftsman tried and true,
 A hymn of thankfulness to sing,
 And bid a kind adieu.

Now let us wish each brother dear,
 And those that he loves best,
 A happy lot while pilgrims here,
 A happier with the blest,
 As round the altar—heart to heart,
 Each Craftsman tried and true—
 We sing in chorus, ere we part
 Adieu! a warm adieu.

A very excellent report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of thirty-eight Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota of 1881 included, was presented by Bro. J. A. Norton.

Our extracts from New Jersey are so largely in excess of what we intended, that we are precluded from presenting marked passages from this interesting report.

M.: W.: William Hardacre, Camden, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: Joseph H. Hough, Trenton, re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEW YORK, 1882.

The One Hundred and first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New York was held at New York, June 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1882.

M.: W.: Horace S. Taylor, G.: M.:, presiding.

Six hundred and seventy-eight lodges represented.

Seven hundred and eighty-four on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

In deservedly eulogistic terms the Grand Master notices the death of two of our old time friends: M.: W.: Stephen H. Johnson, P.: G.: M.:, and R.: W.: James M. Austin, Grand Secretary, we knew them both for over a quarter of a century, thus one by one the circle of our early masonic associates is narrowing.

Judging from the address of the Grand Master, there are parties, members of the Grand Lodge of New York, that have a strong desire for office and resort to questionable means in the pursuit thereof, he says, after detailing some misstatements and misrepresentations of a personal character, in connection therewith, he had been compelled to withdraw the commission of one District Deputy and suspend the charters of two lodges:

I believe that this state of things is the natural outcome of the intense anxiety of individuals to be elected to the highest offices in our Grand Lodge—an anxiety which will not permit them to wait, until by long service, their fitness shall be demonstrated and recognized—but who, regardless of the best interests of the fraternity, endeavor to accomplish their object by practices until recently unknown in masonic elections, and which if continued, will degrade us in the estimation of our brethren in other jurisdictions, in none of which would such practices be tolerated.

So notorious is this evil, and so disastrous threaten to be its consequences, that no personal considerations should prevent it from being brought squarely before the Grand Lodge. No considerations of delicacy should prevent the Grand Master from bringing the Grand Lodge face to face with an evil which threatens its prosperity, and which, if not checked, will endanger its continued existence. It is a fact known to all, that persons, past and present members of the Grand Lodge, make organized and systematic efforts for the election of themselves or their friends to high office, bringing to their aid all the questionable arts of the professional politician, and striving by artificial and unmasonic means, to create such a sentiment for or against a particular person as will insure his success or defeat, before the Grand Lodge as a body shall have come together. The Grand Lodge is in fact deprived of its right to the free choice of its officers. Members are persistently solicited to vote for or against particular individuals, and their attention is diverted from the discharge of the serious duties which they are selected to perform. The all-absorbing question has grown to be, not, What measures shall the Grand Lodge take for the good of the fraternity? but, Who shall be elected to office?

The aggrandizement of individuals is not the purpose for which this

Grand Lodge was created. Its officers are its servants, called to occupy high places not for their own exaltation, but solely because the necessities of the Grand Lodge require their services. No person has the right to demand elevation to office. It is for the Grand Lodge itself to select its officers from among those it deems deserving. No one can have "claims to office," and the more an individual permits his own good qualities to be paraded, the less reason is there why the Grand Lodge should recognize them. If the Grand Lodge has no higher duties than to elect officers from year to year, any distinctions of its conferring will soon become trivial and empty. If it is to be controlled by political methods and manipulations, and if the chief purpose of its being is to be the creation of the largest possible number of Grand Officers within the shortest space of time, its usefulness is gone forever. The Grand Lodge is a body created for more substantial purposes. Invested with the government of a great and useful fraternity, it has heretofore possessed the respect, not only of the many thousands who owe allegiance to it, but of the public at large. To use it merely as the vehicle for conferring titular distinctions upon individuals, is to degrade it from the high position it has occupied since its formation.

These propositions are so self-evident, that under ordinary circumstances it would be needless to refer to them; but in view of the unnatural condition of things which is sought to be brought about, it is incumbent upon the Grand Lodge to go back to first principles, and give such considerations as these their due weight.

Any person who strives, by means of trickery and intrigue, to foist himself upon the Grand Lodge as one of its officers, is not only unworthy to be a Grand Lodge officer, but his presence should not be tolerated as a mason.

This unmasonic political spirit has become intensified in consequence of the more frequent changes in Grand Lodge officers, which has taken place within the last few years. Formerly, when changes were less frequent, time was given for any excitement which existed during or previous to an election in the Grand Lodge, to subside. But now, no sooner is one election over than combinations are formed for the next, and thus the fraternity is kept in perpetual turmoil. I commend this subject, in all its bearings and in all its possible consequences, to the serious consideration of the Grand Lodge.

We select from the report of the committee, which was adopted, to which the foregoing was referred :

The first act is the removal from office of the District Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District.

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The reasonable conclusion is, that the exercise of this power by the Grand Master is not of itself subject to review by the Grand Lodge.

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The two sets of resolutions passed respectively by the suspended lodges require particular attention. The contents of these resolutions present the action of both lodges in a twofold aspect: First, in their relation to masonic law and usage. Second, in their relation to "Grand Lodge politics." In the first relation the record shows in the case of each lodge that the resolutions were based upon an official act of the Grand Master in removing the Deputy for the first district; that in fact each lodge did review that official act, pass an adverse judgment thereon, and enter the same of record in the minutes of lodge proceedings. Nothing in masonic usage is more firmly established, than that the official acts of a Grand Master are not subjects for review in a subordinate lodge. Nothing in the written law is plainer than the constitutional provision that (without reserving even to the Grand Lodge the right of review) confers upon the Grand Master exclusively both the right and the power to do the thing for which he was censured by these lodges. The passage of both sets of resolutions, therefore, was in violation of masonic law and usage.

The committee would gladly omit all reference to these resolutions in their relations to Grand Lodge politics; but duty forbids, for their contents show conclusively that the whole case originates just here. With all its complications and embarrassments, it is a direct outgrowth of the political situation. In truth, the situation and the case mutually explain each other. Meridian and South Side Lodges simultaneously espoused the cause of the removed Deputy, and passed the resolutions that appear in this case.

These resolutions are unmistakably partisan. In varied phrase they represent the Grand Master as disregarding his pledges; disappointing his friends, using the powers of his high office for personal and partisan ends, and generally pursuing a course detrimental to the interests of masonry. They characterize the newly appointed Deputy as a selfish aider and abettor of the Grand Master, and with equal distinctness they present the removed Deputy as one whose devotion to the "one term principle" and the interests of his favorite candidates caused his removal from office.

While the political situation explains the resolutions, they in turn expose and partly illustrate a great evil in the situation. Under the pretext of devotion or of opposition to the so called "one term principle," that evil has grown apace. Its pernicious influences have extended until the worse than idle gossip of the corridor and ante-room has been incorporated in the order of lodge business and placed permanently in the recorded proceedings; and now we are called to witness the amazing spec-

tacle of masonic lodges assuming responsibility for electioneering charges against a Grand Master, while he is compelled to exhibit and denounce the same before the Grand Lodge in justification of his own official action. This may be politics, it certainly is not masonry.

So long as these scandals festered in the ante-rooms the situation was deplorable; when they corrupted business within the lodges, it became intolerable. There was, then, not only "just cause," but a positive demand for prompt action by the Grand Master. His suspension of these warrants was, in fact, an attempt to stay the spread of pestilence by a quarantine of the infected lodges. Logically, this action should have been followed by a thorough investigation to determine appropriate remedies. The Grand Master, however, decided to take no further action himself, but rather to place the whole matter before the Grand Lodge just as it stood; and in view of the manifest embarrassment that might have attended a different course no exception can justly be taken to that decision.

In the absence of such further investigation by the Grand Master, or any formal charges against these lodges for trial before the Grand Lodge, the committee has confined itself to the resolutions passed by these lodges, and concludes by submitting the following resolutions:

I. That the above report be adopted as an expression of the sense of the Grand Lodge in relation to the matters therein contained.

II. That the action of the Grand Master in suspending the warrants of Meridian and South Side Lodges be and the same is hereby approved.

III. That the suspension of these warrants is hereby terminated and that the warrants be returned with instructions to the respective lodges to have the objectionable resolutions expunged from the record of their proceedings.

The receipts of the Grand Lodge are reported at \$90,599.81.

The number of initiations average about five to each lodge.

Total number of registered M.: M.: in the State, 69,973.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was as usual presented by Bro. John W. Simons,—nuff' ced.

The proceedings of forty-nine American Grand Lodges pass under review, those of Minnesota for 1882 included. An interesting feature of the New York reports is the review of the European Grand Lodges, in the one before us fourteen of them receive attention.

Under the head of Iowa, we find:

"Can an installed officer of a lodge resign?" We do not hope to settle

this question, but only to give such reasons as to how the average mind ought to settle it, thus: Every officer of a lodge—trustees and standing committees are not officers—is, after regular election, entitled to be installed; but under our modern practice there is a distinction between elective and appointed officers. Under the earlier English constitutions the Master, Wardens and Treasurer were the elective officers, the remaining office-bearers being appointed either by the Master or Wardens, as the case might be; yet all, whether elected or appointed, were entitled to installation. Now it appears to us, in the light of common sense, that where an elected officer has the right to appoint a subordinate, he must of necessity have the correlative right to remove him for cause. The appointee does not depend upon the will of the lodge for his tenure of office, but upon the will of the appointing power conditioned upon the faithful discharge of his duty; and these rights are independent of and superior to the ceremony of installation, for otherwise a Deacon or a Tiler could not resign nor yet be removed.

More than this, if the effect of installation is final, the power of the appointing officer to remove an unfaithful subordinate vanishes, and the right of the superior to correct the irregularities of an inferior is abolished. Under our modern American law, the Master, Wardens, Treasurer and Secretary are in every lodge elective officers, and they can neither resign nor be removed—except by trial and charges because the lodge having once expressed its choice at the regular election cannot again do so until the “next regular time of choosing,” and hence if they were to resign at will the lodge might at any time be left without its chief officers, without power to fill the vacancies, simply because a regular election can only be held at the time provided, and set forth in the constitution. On the other hand an appointed officer being in possession of his office by the will, not of the lodge, but of the superior officer appointing him, may resign, because the same power that made him an officer, can at any time fill a vacancy caused by his resignation by precisely the same exercise of authority exercised in the original appointment.

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“10. Is the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty over its territory absolute, qualified, or a myth?”

As the question stands there is but one answer, and that is: Absolute! But there are other matters connected with the aforesaid question worthy to be taken into account before we arrive at a final decision.

1. There is the fact that jurisdiction, whether of lodge or Grand Lodge, is entirely modern, and does not date back more than a hundred years, the exact point of time being when the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts declaring itself free and independent, at the same time announced its right to exercise sole and exclusive jurisdiction over all lodges and masons

within the lines of the commonwealth whose name it bears. New York, Pennsylvania and others followed in order in declaring the same doctrine, and to-day, as far as our knowledge extends, there is not a Grand Lodge on the broad expanse of the North American Continent that does not claim to exercise sole and exclusive jurisdiction within the limits of the State, Province or Territory in which it is located. Opposed to this claim, however, is the fact that, outside of the limits mentioned, the governing powers of masonry throughout the world do not admit anything of the kind, and we are therefore compelled to acknowledge that the doctrine is not indefeasibly masonic, in that it is by no means general, but only American, because it suits the exigencies of our fifty or more contiguous jurisdictions. We may search in vain the Ancient Charges, the Thirty-nine Articles and the legislation of Grand Lodges up to a comparatively recent period, and we shall find nothing to warrant a claim to exclusive jurisdiction over lodges or individuals. As to lodges, it will easily be understood that the Grand Lodges in Great Britain claimed and exercised, as they do to-day, the rights to establish subordinates anywhere within the dependencies of the British crown. So with the other European countries; the conquests made by the nation opened the conquered territory to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges already established, and it is only by the force of public (masonic) opinion that these provincial bodies have one by one, as in the case of the Dominion of Canada, been enabled to assert and maintain their independence. It is altogether probable that in the course of time every Kingdom, State or Territory in the civilized world will have its own Grand Lodge separate, distinct and independent of every other body, but it is very certain that the time has not yet arrived, and hence the dogma of exclusive jurisdiction cannot be claimed as resting upon any accepted principle of general masonic law. In this country the case is decidedly one of inter-State comity. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut touch each other, and in turn each abuts other States until the whole Republic is covered, but we are not like France, Spain, Portugal and Italy, differing peoples with different languages and different interests, but rather like one State divided into counties, all speaking the same language, all having the same interests, and all being in fact one country. The masonic institution must—as it does—adapt itself to our needs, and hence, with us, the doctrine of absolute sovereignty is a fact because only on its effect can we depend for peace with our neighbors and for a homogeneity that could not otherwise be attained.

We are not sure but that in justice to the brethren of this jurisdiction we ought to quote answers to other questions proposed by Bro. Parvin, but time, space, &c.

M. W. Benjamin Flagler, Suspension Bridge, elected Grand Master.

R. W. Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York, elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. John W. Simons, New York, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1882.

The Ninety-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was held at Raleigh, December 5th, 6th and 7th, 1882.

M. W. Henry F. Grainger, G. M., presiding.

One hundred and eleven lodges represented.

Three hundred and seventy-nine on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Orphan Asylum appears to be in a prosperous condition.

Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. Robert Bingham, Bingham School, elected Grand Master.

R. W. Donald W. Bain, Raleigh, re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEBRASKA, 1882.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was held at Lincoln, June 20th and 21st, 1882.

M. W. James R. Cain, G. M., presiding.

Seventy-three lodges represented.

Eighty-six on the roll.

Eight dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported, we note :

1. That a subordinate lodge cannot initiate, pass and raise a minister of the gospel for a less sum than is charged others.

2. A lodge cannot refund the fees received for conferring degrees to a brother because he is a minister of the gospel.

3. A lodge cannot dispose of the funds of the lodge for any other than strictly masonic purposes. They being raised presumably for that purpose only, by the authority and with the consent of the Grand Lodge, it would be unwise and unjust to expend them for any purpose other than that for which they were raised.

4. The Grand Lodge, or during the vacation thereof, the Grand Master exercises absolute authority and control over the existence and government of subordinate lodges, and may instruct them in the expenditure of their funds. The right to exercise such authority and the expediency of doing so are, however different matters, and such authority should be used with sound judgment and discretion, and then only in extreme cases.

5. A lodge may issue a duplicate dimit, they being fully satisfied that the original was lost or destroyed, and had never been used for affiliation elsewhere.

6. A lodge cannot grant a dimit upon the application of any other than the party to be dimitted.

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8. No one but a Master Mason can act as tiler of a lodge, not even when the lodge is open either as apprentice or fellow crafts.

9. A dimitted Master Mason, otherwise in good standing, may act as counsel for a brother in a masonic trial.

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13. In answer to the abstract proposition, electioneering for a masonic office or soliciting votes for one's self is unmasonic, and certainly in very bad taste, and should be severely condemned, but the peculiar circumstances attending any case of this kind might mitigate the offense.

14. Such action would not, however, be sufficient grounds for objections to the installation of the party, unless it could be established that fraudulent representations had been made, or undue influences brought to bear. Masons should not suffer themselves to be easily influenced in this direction.

15. Neither would such action be sufficient grounds for charges unless it could be clearly shown that the party had imposed upon the craft, in which event charges would lie against him for conduct unbecoming a mason.

16. The ballot cannot be carried over from meeting to meeting, when only one black ball appears. The Master may order a second, and if he has any reason to believe a mistake has been made, in exceptional cases he may order the ballot spread the third time. The result when determined should be declared at the time.

17. The decision of the Master is absolute in his lodge, and members can do nothing except appeal therefrom to the Grand Lodge.

18. It is not the especial duty of the Junior Warden to note illegal acts of the Master any more than any other member of the lodge.

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23. A lodge waiving jurisdiction over a rejected candidate, cannot make such waiver contingent upon the payment to them by the lodge subsequently electing him, of one-half or any part of the fees received for conferring the degrees.

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25. A lodge cannot excuse a member from voting on the petition of a candidate for initiation. It is the duty of every member of the lodge when present to assume his portion of his responsibility, one of the objects of a petition committee is to furnish such information regarding a candidate's fitness, as will enable members of the lodge who are not personally acquainted with the petitioner to vote intelligently.

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37. An Entered Apprentice must be passed and raised if elected, for the fee charged and provided for by the By-Laws of a lodge, in force at the time his petition was first presented. That is, a lodge cannot charge him a greater sum for advancement by an amendment to their By-Laws than he was led to believe would be required when he petitioned for the degrees, provided due diligence was used in obtaining advancement.

28. A lodge should not grant a dimit upon conditions that the brother pays his dues. Dimits should only be granted when the applicant is clear upon the books of the lodge. The brother failing to comply with the terms imposed, by neglecting to pay his dues, the granting of his dimit upon those conditions fails also, and he is still a member of the lodge.

The Grand Master pays a deserved compliment to Bro. W. R. Bowen, Grand Secretary ; he has contributed very much in placing the Grand Lodge in the high position it occupies among the American Grand Lodges.

For the first time in several years we find a report on Foreign Correspondence, which embraces a review of the proceedings of forty-nine Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1881 included.

The report appears to be the joint labors of Bros. Edwin F. Warren and James A. Tulleys, they say in opening :

This has practically left the committee in an acephalous condition ; but if any reviewer of a sister jurisdiction thinks he can "put a head on us" he is at liberty to try it on, as our chairman promises that next year he will defend his own.

Those who desire to post themselves in the affairs of the Order, and thereby fit themselves to become leaders among us—and we hope all have that ambition—should not omit this report, but read it carefully.

In the report we find a notice of Ireland incorporated from a communication signed B. H. Barrows, as a matter of interest and information, we select :

There are 1,015 lodges on the register of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and of these the 35 above mentioned meet, with one or two exceptions, in the Masonic Temple in Dublin. There are 11 lodges in military corps, not stationery, so that wherever the soldier may be, in Afghanistan or the Zulu country, he carries his lodge with him, so to speak. Those mentioned above as being in Australia are regular stations where a lodge is kept up permanently, and in addition there are three lodges in Tasmania, one in the Isle of Man, one at Gibraltar, one at Malta, one at Constantinople, one at Ontario, Canada, one at Bermuda, one at Lima, Peru, and one at Port Louis, Mauritius. So you see that an Irish mason in many quarters of the world comes upon a lodge working under a charter from the old country.

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I find that the first Grand Master of masons in Ireland was Richard le Clare, whom we better know as Strongbow. He was installed in 1174; in 1217 Henry de Laundres, Archbishop of Dublin, succeeded to the Grand-mastership. Hugh de Lacy in 1230; the Earl of Desmond in 1464; Gerald, the great Earl of Kildare, in 1517, and so on.

Heroic names shine out from these dusty old pages of the past, names famous in song and story,—men who were scholars and fighters, who “bore knightly hearts beneath those priestly robes,” ready to preach the word or punish the Danes. Much the same brave and tender characters as are the Irishmen of to-day, ready to talk or fight at a moment’s notice. These did their work according to their lights, and passed away to make room for an era of “sweeter manners, purer laws.” From 1174 to this year of grace (and, let us hope, peace) 1880, there are the names of 36 Grand Masters recorded. The Duke of Leinster, who died in 1874, and who was succeeded by the present Master, the Duke of Abercorn, was Grand Master for nearly 60 years.

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When I come to talk to you on the social phases of masonry in Ireland, I find myself on congenial ground. Nowhere in the world will be found more courteous hospitality, more charming hosts. And when I come to

speak of masonic dinners in Dublin, I approach the subject tenderly, affectionately, and yet sorrowfully, for to them do I owe the chronic back-breaking liver which possesses me so cruelly. You see the way of it was this: There are 35 lodges or more, about 25 chapters and a dozen commanderies in Dublin; they all dine in state twice a year, anywhere from October to April; consequently, the first winter of my residence I was asked out to dinner at the opening of the season, and the brethren got acquainted with me and thought it would be polite to ask me to dine with their lodge or chapter, and in a month or so I hadn't any use for a hotel at all. I lived at the Masonic Temple. I would start in with a Blue Lodge for dinner on Monday; Chapter, Tuesday; Preceptory, Wednesday; Masonic Glee Club, Thursday; and if I felt able, took in some quiet lodge dinner, or a stray Princes-of-Jerusalem blow-out for the remaining nights of the week. I am relating all this to you, not because it pertains to myself, or because I am in any way justified in looking back at those dinners with any particular pride, but simply as a warning. If any Nebraska mason should ever be projected over here in an official capacity, let him outfit himself with a sheet iron stomach, if he is at all dyspeptic, he shouldn't come at all, for he won't stand it a year. Well, more seriously, these masonic dinners are very elegant. Dublin is very musical, indeed, and at the dinners one hears the best singing in the city.

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But all the criticisms on personal matters vanishes into insignificance when we view that splendid and complete charity the Masonic Orphan Schools for boys and girls. When, in the noble hall of the Exhibition Palace, I saw these children go through their exercises with the most brilliant gathering the city could boast for audience; when the stately old Duke as Grand Master presented the rewards of merit for scholarship; when I saw that these helpless wards of the great brotherhood had been educated, not like those pitiful, cringing, unchildlike charity children, whose annual torture is a pain to any sensitive spectator, but with the fullest light and benefit—a polish of mind and manner—an education of self-respect and genuine culture,—I say when I saw all this I felt glad and proud for masonry in Ireland or England or wherever a charity like this is made practical and helpful and earnest. For, my brethren, the apron of lambskin, the scarlet veils, the knightly cloak and nodding plume, the mystic ritual, the emblems of craftship—these are not masonry in its inner and higher form. If to drill, to be perfect in the lectures, to attend regularly and to pay dues, be the ultima thule of a mason, one might better belong to a “society for the relief of infirm cattle herders,” in so far as being of some service in the world is concerned. If the occult philosophy of the order be its chiefest merit, it deserves to rank only as a pleasant pastime for those who have leisure and inclination to study its

mysteries. Masonry reaches its highest and best when in the exercise of a function which binds up the wounds of the afflicted and comforts the widow and fatherless.

"For charity serene, sublime,
Beyond the reach of death or time,
Like the blue skies all bounding space,
Holds heaven and earth in its embrace."

You may gather from these few remarks that I am in favor of masonic schools in every State rich enough to run a Grand Lodge; that I am in favor of less expensive temples and a heavier charity fund, and that I believe less in the assumed essentials of detail, the dry husk of formula, and more in the better education and training of the helpless orphans whom we are solemnly bound to succor.

The new Masonic Female Orphan School, now building, will accommodate seventy girls. The boys' school has at present twenty-nine inmates—no room for more. The regulations are that no child shall be eligible for election who shall be under nine or over thirteen years of age; nor can any remain a pupil in the institution after attaining the age of sixteen years, unless permitted to do so by a special resolution of the board. These boys are thoroughly instructed in the common branches—French and German being added. The girls remain longer than the boys. They receive a first-class education which fits them for the duties of a governess or teacher,—a profession most of them adopt. They are trained with the idea that they are not workhouse children, but wards receiving an education at the hands of a society of which their father was a member, and that it is their right to be taken care of. The new buildings for the girls will cost \$60,000, of which sum \$45,000 has been subscribed. Candidates for admission are elected by the Board of Governors.

There are divers other matters contained in the review, that we could wish time and space would permit us to present, particularly under the head of "Freemasonry in Germany," and contrast between the "American" and the "German mode"—but suffice.

M.: W.: Edwin F. Warren, Nebraska City, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: William R. Bowen, Omaha, re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEVADA, 1882.

The Eighteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nevada was held at Virginia, June 13th, 14th and 15th, 1882.

M.: W.: Horatio S. Mason, G.: M.:, presiding.

Nineteen lodges represented.

Twenty-three on the roll.

Relative to Secretaries the Grand Master truly says :

It is my duty to state that the V.: W.: Grand Secretary has been prompt and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and has left nothing undone, that he could do for the benefit of the craft. It is impossible for any lodge, Grand or subordinate, to get along smoothly and well without a competent and industrious secretary, and I desire to impress it upon the minds of all that they should be careful to select faithful and competent brethren, who have the time and disposition to attend to the duties of that office, and pay them well for their work. A secretary can, by reminding brothers of their dues, dunning them if you please, prevent suspensions and help the finances of the lodge. It is easier to pay five dollars than ten, and members very often become delinquent for the want of a gentle reminder of their duty to the lodge. A diligent secretary can do much to promote the interest of the craft.

Transactions of local interest.

Bro. John D. Hammond presented a report on Foreign Correspondence, in which the proceedings of fifty-four Grand Lodges receive a kindly and fraternal notice, Minnesota included, albeit our proceedings had not been received. The report is supplemented with a "Digest of Decisions upon Masonic Jurisprudence, compiled from the proceedings received." A laborious but useful work.

M.: W.: Horatio S. Mason, Grand Master.

R.: W.: John D. Hammond, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected, both of Carson.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1882

The Fifteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was held at Saint John, April 25th and 26th, 1882.

M.·. W.·. Benjamin R. Stevenson, G.·. M.·., presiding.

Twenty-three lodges represented.

Thirty-two on the roll.

On the organization of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick those lodges holding warrants from the Grand Lodge of England returned them to the parent body; but desirous of having the said warrants as keep-sakes, on request the Grand Secretary returned some twenty warrants, a very graceful act.

Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M.·. W.·. Benjamin R. Stevenson, St. Andrews, re-elected.

R.·. W.·. William T. Bunting after a continual service as Grand Secretary dating from 1861—first, in the provincial Grand Lodge and then in that of New Brunswick—declined further service, and the Grand Lodge after passing some highly eulogistic resolutions permitted him to retire.

R.·. W.·. Edwin J. Wetmore, St. John, was elected Grand Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1882.

The Seventeenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was held at Halifax, June 7th and 8th, 1882.

M.·. W.·. William Taylor, G.·. M.·., presiding.

Thirty lodges represented.

Seventy-six on the roll.

One dispensation for new lodge issued during the year.

Transactions, the usual routine of local interest.

Bro. D. C. Moore presented a brief report on Foreign Correspondence noticing the proceedings of forty-one Grand Lodges—those of Minnesota not included.

M.·. W.·. J. Wimburn, Lawrie, Grand Master.

R.·. W.·. Benjamin Curren, Grand Secretary, each re-elected, both of Halifax.

OHIO, 1881.

The Seventy-second Annual Communication of the Grand

Lodge of Ohio was held at Toledo, October 18th, 19th and 20th, 1881.

M.: W.: Reuben C. Lemmon, G.: M.:, presiding.

Five hundred and twenty-three lodges on the roll.

"Over three hundred" represented.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

A number of decisions were reported by the Grand Master, but contain no new phases of the questions propounded as have been heretofore reported in these reports.

Bro. S. Stacker Williams, the indefatigable masonic book collector succeeded in getting an appropriation of ninety dollars for Grand Lodge Library purposes.

A very readable report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty-three Grand Lodges, including those of Minnesota for 1880 and 1881, was presented by Bro. R. E. Richards.

M.: W.: Charles C. Kiefer, Urbana, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati, re-elected Grand Secretary.

OREGON, 1881.

The Thirty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Oregon was held at Portland, June 13th, 14th and 15th, 1881.

M.: W.: R. P. Earhart, G.: M.:, presiding.

Sixty-two lodges represented.

Seventy-seven on the roll.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported we note :

That the ballot upon the application of a candidate must be secret, and its secrecy must be sacred. There may be circumstances under which a brother who has cast a black ball may reveal his vote to the Master of his lodge; but there are none under which a brother may declare to any one that he has cast a white ball.

That a lodge in this jurisdiction may not upon waiver and request of his lodge, during a temporary residence in the State, confer the M.: M.: degree upon a Fellow Craft from another State where he is engaged in an occupation prohibited to masons by our penal code, notwithstanding the

restriction does not exist in the Grand Lodge jurisdiction from which he hails.

* * * * *

The Master has the undoubted right to convene his lodge in special or emergent meetings at any time. But he cannot upon his own motion omit a regular communication, the time for which is fixed by the by-laws of his lodge. The regular meetings of a lodge must be held on the day and commence at the hour fixed by the by-laws.

Wherein a candidate is perfect, physically (and morally,) in all other respects, the stiffening, by a wound, of the finger joints, is not a fatal defect, or maim, within the meaning of the ancient charges and regulations.

Under the head of Innovations, the Grand Master says:

I desire here to present here a word of caution touching a matter of great importance to us, that renewed vigilance may be exercised, and innovations on our established customs and usages guarded against and prevented. The times are remarkable for the great number of societies, formed for every variety of purpose and object. They are found in numbers in every part of our community. And as many of the members of our institution are connected with these societies, and often in an official capacity, care should be taken that no changes in the modes of procedure and action in our business transactions peculiar to Freemasonry, are suffered to creep into our lodges. I entertain no doubt of the propriety of these societies, or that they are organized for laudible purposes, and that the work they do is beneficial to society at large, and to mankind, but their laws must not be exchanged for our laws, nor can our customs or regulations be forgotten. I have often observed in lodges well-intentioned brethren, without reflection, propose a course of action in some particular matter, which was at variance with masonic rule or usage, and attempt the quotation of a law learned elsewhere, and unknown to our jurisprudence.

In my correspondence during the past year I have received letters addressed to "Grand Worthy Master," "Worthy Grand Master," "Right Worthy Grand Master," and one communication addressed to the "Grand Worthy Chief Master Mason."

I have heard the Worshipful Master addressed as "Worthy Master," and the Tiler referred to as the "Outside Guardian." Many of you perhaps may know where these several designations belong, when properly applied. I am quite sure, however, that they were never learned in a masonic lodge.

But for its length we would copy his remarks as to "Masters

of Lodges." A practical and timely address, one of the best we have met.

The following was adopted :

Resolved, That all Master Masons in this Grand Jurisdiction in good standing in their respective lodges for twenty years or more, may, at their own request, be relieved from all lodge dues, at the option of their lodges, and that this Grand Lodge relieve the subordinate lodges from the payment of all Grand Lodge dues on such brethren.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-nine Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1881 included, was as usual, presented by Bro. F. S. Chadwick, and fully sustains his status as a reporter of the front rank.

Under Missouri, we find :

A brother was tried for fighting with another brother. One brother wished to show provocation which made him violate the law. This was denied at the trial. The Grand Master ruled that the evidence should be admitted so the brethren could consider it in fixing the penalty. "At a masonic trial we want all the facts, circumstances and surroundings of the case." This was correct. Brethren who speak detractingly of other brethren, (and there are many who do, and even belie them,) should have a penalty fixed for them before blows are resorted to, that might prevent these fights. We would have the photograph (labeled "slanderer!") of the brother,—with a forked tongue, the snake in the body—hung up in the lodge room, with the inscription under it: "Here he is, look at him!" This would be mild punishment and effective. If there is a despicable wretch on earth it is the Master Mason who has had a hand in ruining the reputation of a brother mason. The reputation of a masonic lodge is one that no brother should spot with individual malice.

Under New York, he says :

To tear up the mile posts of the Grand Lodge would be ruinous. It is by the presence of the venerable Past Grand officers that we are enabled to state how far we have traveled, and by what means. Take these pillars away from our Grand Lodges and masonry would be entirely new, if not wild with encroachments made upon it by the young, who are full of something new and ornamental.

M.: W.: G. M. Stroud, Portland, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: F. J. Babcock, Salem, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. S. F. Chadwick, also of Salem, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1882.

The published transactions of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania contains much valuable information.

The volume before us contains an abstract of the transactions of the Grand Lodge during the year, had at various sessions including the annual held at Philadelphia, December 27th, 1882, it is of more than ordinary interest because it embraces a record of the doings at an extra communication held June 24th, being the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Grand Lodge.

The addresses delivered upon the occasion are replete with incidents of Masonic History well worth preservation.

A report on Foreign Correspondence embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1882 included, was presented by Bro. Richard Vaux.

He says in the commencement of his review :

Reviewing the proceedings of the Grand Lodges with which the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania holds fraternal relations, and discussing those questions of general interest to the craft which thus arise, is a duty both responsible and important. It demands a clear perception of the subjects; a comprehensive knowledge of masonic jurisprudence; an unbiased judgment; a devotion to the fundamental principles of Freemasonry; a calm and generous spirit; an earnest desire to discover truth; the courage of enlightened convictions, and that true courtesy which restrains dogmatic criticism, and acknowledges that infallibility is not the attribute of human reason. It is then rather a judicial than a critical examination, or, better to express it, a judicial rather than a mere critical treatment of the questions which are suggested.

The performance of this duty therefore should be elevated to the domain of philosophic inquiry.

New discussions should seek the higher aim of eliciting the surest interpretation of what is in doubt unfolding the truth, preserving the traditions from the corrosion of error; breaking off the rough edges of

antagonisms, purifying the teachings from innovations, and removing the dross and reprobate silver from ancient and time-honored principles, and maintaining in all their primal vigor and original force, the indisputable landmarks of Freemasonry.

With such a purpose the dignity of this duty would be made manifest. That it is now especially needed is hardly to be denied. There can be no more cherished aim than to prevent the masonic character from degenerating.

The tendency of these days is to drag down what is held to be established on ancient foundations to the level of that commonplace superficiality which pretends to judge what it cannot understand.

The tests which are now most in harmony with these iconoclastic efforts are popular, because they are destructive.

To create, demands intellectual and moral power.

To destroy, is the effect only of applied force.

It is of signal importance to present to the present time the majestic proportions of our eternal principles, to surround them with preservative powers, to dignify their claim on the homage of our veneration, and re-endow them with continued and enduring vitality by the faith we hold, as aforetime manifested and proclaimed.

This might almost be said to be a sacred trust. This noble contribution on our part to the perpetuation of Freemasonry in its primary purity and perfection, is but the expression of the true appreciation of those obligations which hallowed their acceptance.

Their reaffirmance will enlighten our conscience to regard as a solemn duty what might else be regarded as a perfunctory service.

Intercommunication between the designated representatives of Grand Lodges partakes in a large degree of the subjective discussion of organic principles. There are instances not a few in these interrelations, when questions of indisputable importance demand consideration. To treat them as of only local significance is impossible; they belong to the vitality of Freemasonry. To discuss them as casual causes for differences of opinion may engender incredulity of essential truths.

It becomes of the highest consequence that the faith in fundamentals should not be in jeopardy because these questions are not met by the fullest investigation, and the most positive expression of opinion. To reach this, study and experience, theoretic and objective, practical and philosophical knowledge and wisdom are needed.

To elevate to this standard the character of these intercommunications is desirable. It is easy of accomplishment when it shall be understood by the common consent of the Grand Lodges that such requirements are expected of their appointed representatives—on Committees of Foreign Correspondence—then there will be no difficulty in securing them. It

will be a motive for gaining these qualifications that they are recognized, and brought into service.

It is to be feared that the mere work of the floor, and the usual and routine proceedings of Grand Lodge Communications, in these days of naked practical utilitarianism, may take from Freemasonry its solemn, hoary and esoteric characteristics. In these hidden mysteries are enshrined its very life and its existence.

That the temple shall not be profaned, its treasury of great truths despoiled, the spirit of modern destructiveness admitted within the veil, the standard on which is emblazoned its history, its virtues, triumphs, dignity and majesty, its relations to the past ages and all its wonderful achievements, lowered to the level of modern instances; we thus earnestly and respectfully speak at this time. May we be permitted reverently to adopt the language in this connection aforesaid addressed to the Philippians: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report—think of these things."

We salute our brethren of the Grand Lodges to whom we speak in the fullness of masonic faith and the overflowing outcome of masonic fraternity.

Brethren, let us reverence the past for its teachings in Freemasonry; stand steadfast to the faith which binds in bonds our fraternity; revere the traditions; swerve neither to the right hand nor to the left from the indestructible landmarks; reject the suggestions of innovation; refuse to listen to the voice of controversy or contention; be satisfied with what our fathers established; be of one mind and be content.

Let us avoid "foolish questions and strivings about the law," holding the mystery of Freemasonry in a pure conscience, "be not carried about with divers and strange doctrines," continue in the things which have been learned.

In the foregoing Bro. Vaux enunciates a high standard for Correspondence Reports, in the succeeding pages he demonstrates the practicability of the standard as to his own.

Under the head of New Mexico, we find:

The only and true masonic Monitor is the masonic conscience. We hope the day will come, and in this generation, too, when every Grand Lodge on our continent will expel every "Monitor" from the possession of lodges, and forbid them in the possession of brethren. But, why should we thus speak? If our most distinguished and respected Brother Drummond's opinion is to be of any avail, and masonic ceremonies are to

be performed in public, better publish the whole thing in Monitors, call town meetings at town halls, and let every brother read out of his own Monitor, whatever to him is most agreeable. To our mind, to our conscience, the worth and value of the teachings of our craft are found in the fact that the profane are excluded from all of its ceremonies. We may be singular, but we are conscientious in our conviction that Masonic Manuals and Masonic Monitors, and the whole brood of so-called masonic publications to catch the unthinking, and to make members of lodges, without being made masons, are pernicious, and prejudicial to the best interests of masonry.

M.: W.: Conrad B. Day, elected Grand Master.

R.: W.: Michael Nisbet, re-elected Grand Secretary, each of Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND, 1882.

The Ninety-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island and "Providence Plantations" was held at Providence, May 15th, 1882.

M.: W.: Thomas Vincent, G.: M.:, presiding.

Twenty-nine lodges represented.

Thirty-seven on the roll.

The pamphlet also contains the transactions of the Semi-Annual Communication, held November 21st, 1881.

We extract from the report of a committee of which our Grand Representative, Bro. Thomas Doyle, P.: G.: M.:, was chairman :

The Grand Secretary very properly refers to the great and alarming increase, not only in this jurisdiction but throughout the country, in the number of unaffiliated masons. This is a subject which until within a few years past was but of little importance to the masons of this jurisdiction. We were happily free from all the troubles arising therefrom, and which were afflicting sister Grand Lodges. We could look on unconcerned, and leave our neighbors to struggle with the vexed questions continually occurring from this source, and for which there seemed to be no effectual remedy. Rhode Island until a late day boasted that she had no dues; that within her limits the doctrine of "once a mason always a mason" still prevailed; that "the deceased mason received masonic burial, although he had not crossed the threshold of a lodge for many years, and that his

family received masonic charity if it was requested and needed." But now this is all changed, and our jurisdiction in common with sister Grand Lodges is compelled to meet the same difficulties and suffer the same annoyances with which they have been burdened.

These difficulties, trials and burdens grow out of the modern system of dues. We use the term modern system, because the matter of dues is, so far as can be determined, as old as the institution itself; it is very certain that with the establishment of the oldest lodges in this State dues were instituted, and they were paid not only by the members of the lodge, but also by visiting brethren, and they were cheerfully and willingly paid, because each brother received an actual equivalent therefor. There were dues, but there were no troublesome questions therewith, such as now afflict the entire fraternity of this country. In the former days the "social element" prevailed throughout the lodges, and the brethren were thereby drawn to the lodge room at every communication. The call from labor to refreshment meant something, and the office of Steward was no sinecure. When the convivial bowl was banished from the lodge room, dues were no longer required, and the custom fell into disuse. The fathers seem to feel that because the social glass was banished there was no need to provide a substitute therefor, and so masonry came down to us robbed of the social element which had characterized it.

Your committee use the terms "social glass" and "social element" advisedly, because it does not believe that they are synonymous or need to be. The social element can exist in the lodge room to-day, and be as productive of harmony and brotherly love as it ever was in the olden time, without a drop of wine or punch, or other intoxicating stimulants being used in connection therewith. The troubles arising from the modern system of dues are, in the opinion of your committee, chiefly attributable to the fact that the brother does not feel that he is receiving a return for the amount he is called to pay. The lodge demands his money, and what does it offer in return? Masonry is a social, charitable institution: it is not a beneficial organization which promises a certain specified, fixed return for a certain, specified, fixed sum paid into the treasury of the lodge by her members. The province of masonry is to bind man to his fellow man, and to bring together in a common brotherhood men of every "country, sect and opinion." This is its mission, and its members should seek to accomplish its purpose by every means at their command. Instead of driving members out of a lodge the effort should be to retain them within its influence. That the present system does not do this prompts the inquiry as to where the defect is, and why the number of unaffiliated masons is so rapidly increasing. The committee unhesitatingly declares that the trouble is mainly within the lodge room, and in the manner in which the affairs of the lodge are conducted. In a jurisdiction

so small as this there ought not to be any difficulty in changing the existing order, and the committee deems it proper to suggest a mode which it believes to be worthy of trial. The principal object which a Master of the present day seems to have in view, is to add to the permanent funds of his lodge, rather to increase in the members thereof a love of masonry and the lodge, and an ardent zeal for the prosperity of the institution.

At a recent annual meeting of a masonic body, the report of the treasurer showed an increase during the year in the permanent funds of several hundred dollars, and an expenditure for refreshments of less than sixty dollars. Far better would it have been for masonry if the items had been reversed. The Masters of lodges seem to fear that those who are to come after us will not be able to take care of themselves, and hence every effort must be made to provide funds for their maintenance. The dues are used to pile up funds for posterity, while the lodge room is made as cheerless as can be, and the members tired of climbing up to the meetings only to find a cold and unsociable assembly, ask for a dimit, and abandon masonry. The committee urges upon the craft the necessity of trying a change of tactics, and it earnestly begs that the Masters adopt as a rule that the work of the lodge shall be so arranged that there may be at each stated communication an hour of social intercourse about a table on which shall be some simple refreshments, and where the members may be made acquainted with each other. Let there be three or four times each year a meeting at which the members with their families may be present, with such invited guests as the lodge may select. At this meeting provide music, reading, and if possible brief speaking, with some slight refreshments, at the expense of the lodge. When this is done there will be created an influence for the lodge in the home circle, and the member who should attempt to dimit to save his dues will find that he will have a force to fight against, that he cannot resist, and to which he will be compelled to yield. A lodge based upon this plan is in operation in this city, and your committee are satisfied that the day will be far distant when its members will lose their interest in the lodge or their love of masonry. Should the method of this lodge become universal throughout the jurisdiction, no future Grand Secretary will feel compelled to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the number of unaffiliated masons, and is very certain that the record books required for them will be of little use.

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The fathers could attend upon the worship of God and sit in the coldest days of a New England winter, upon uncushioned benches, in a cold church, while sermons two hours in length were droned out, but their descendants can only keep their faith alive by having an elegant church comfortably warmed, luxurious seats, a fine choir, an eloquent minister, and in addition thereto church parlors and kitchen for the cultivation of

the social element. Just what the churches require to-day is what masonry needs. The one is the handmaid of the other and both need the same elements to secure and retain their members.

Transactions of local interest.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence says :

The constitutional rule which provides for and limits the action of your committee is as follows: "The Standing Committee on Foreign Correspondence shall consider and report on all communications from foreign Grand Lodges, and all such matters relating to foreign Grand Lodges as may be referred to them." Under a strict construction of this provision, the work of this committee can hardly go beyond a consideration of matters specially referred to them, together with communications from foreign Grand Lodges addressed to this Grand Body. If it should be held allowable to give a broader interpretation to the rule, and to enlarge the scope of the duties of the committee, so as to provide for a review of the proceedings of our sister Grand Lodges, no doubt a report of ample dimensions would be forthcoming.

The following was adopted :

Ordered, That the committee has power to review proceedings of sister Grand Lodges, and to report on such matters as will be of interest to the Grand Lodge.

M. W. Thomas Vincent, Westerly, Grand Master.

R. W. Edwin Baker, Providence, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1882.

The One Hundred and Sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina was held at Charleston, December 12th and 13th, 1882.

M. W. John D. Kennedy, G. M., presiding.

One hundred and thirty-eight lodges represented.

Two hundred and nine on the roll.

Four dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The financial condition of the Grand Lodge is not in as good

condition as desirable, and the Grand Master recommends biennial sessions. A resolution was adopted requiring all delegates to the Grand Lodge to bring with them "their appropriate regalia."

The Grand Secretary, Bro. Charles Inglesby, presented a well written, well digested report on Foreign Correspondence, in which he reviews the proceedings of all of the American Grand Lodges.

The Grand Lodge does well in printing such reports and not following the pattern of some other Grand Lodges in paying more attention to finances, than to the information of the craft.

M. W. John Kennedy, Camden, Grand Master.

R. W. Charles Inglesby, Charleston, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

TENNESSEE, 1882.

The Sixty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was held at Nashville, January 31st and February 1st, 1882.

M. W. John T. Irion, G. M., presiding.

Two hundred and seventy-one lodges represented.

Five hundred and eight on the roll.

Four dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported, we note :

1. Question. Can a Warden, not a P. M., who is temporarily performing the functions of a Master, install a Master-elect?

Answer. He cannot.

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3. The Grand Master has no power to grant a new trial in a case after the Grand Lodge has passed upon it. There can be but one supreme revising tribunal. The granting of a new trial is the exercise of a revisory power, and would in effect be the Grand Master revising the action of the Grand Lodge.

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5. Every non-affiliated mason residing in the jurisdiction of a lodge is bound by his O. B. to obey its summons, and a refusal to do so should be punished.

6. Question. What is the status of a mason's widow after her marriage to a profane?

Answer. She looses her claims upon the fraternity.

7. Subordinate lodges not only have the power to exercise all the rights of discipline over non-affiliates in their jurisdiction, but they are derelict of duty if they fail to exercise this power. Each lodge is responsible for the conduct of all masons within its jurisdiction.

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8. A member cannot be deprived of his right to vote or hold office by the mere operation of a By-Law.

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10. Question. Can a lodge, having voted at one meeting for a certain measure or proposition, and made such action a part of the minutes, at a subsequent meeting take other and different action on the same subject?

Answer. As a general principle, it can. A lodge has legislative powers, and is vested with the right to enact, amend and repeal, except as specifically restricted by the Grand Lodge.

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14. A By-Law making a brother ineligible to hold the office of Master two years in succession is unwise, injudicious, and contrary to the spirit of Freemasonry. It is a great error to make rotation in office the rule in elections. It generally requires the new Master at least one term to learn to confer the degrees correctly and to become familiar with the other duties of his office. To retire him just as he has become qualified, simply to gratify the ambition of an inexperienced brother, is, in our opinion, extremely injudicious and unwise.

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16. The fact that a lodge has rejected an applicant does not give it perpetual jurisdiction over the rejected candidate.

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18. Question. Is it the duty of a lodge under this jurisdiction, in the event of a member thereof receiving pecuniary assistance at the hands of another lodge, to reimburse the lodge so rendering assistance the amount so advanced?

Answer. No lodge should be required, as a matter of right, to reimburse another lodge the amount advanced, but justice demands an equitable adjustment of expenses needfully incurred in such cases. It is the duty of a mason to bestow charity to a worthy brother in distress, in the spirit of brotherly love, without the thought of indemnity. Relief and brotherly love are tenets of our profession, and should be exercised without "hope of fee or reward." While we deny the right of a lodge to make

the demand, yet as a lodge member, we would always vote for an equitable adjustment of such claims.

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20. Question. Should a mason be disciplined for slandering a person who is not a mason?

Answer. He should.

One of the former edicts of the Grand Lodge, and which still expresses our sentiments on this subject, says, "The despicable habit of tattling and slandering is unworthy any man or mason, and that in every case of well-attested slander the calumniator be immediately expelled from all the benefits of masonry." These are words fitly spoken, "like apples of gold in pictures of silver," and should be emblazoned in letters of enduring light on the walls of every masonic hall. Slander is one of the most heinous crimes against the peace and harmony of our Order and society.

'Tis slander

Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile.

Our reputations are dearer to us than life itself. The poet understood this when he said,

Good name in man or woman,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls;
Who steals my purse, steals trash—
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.

Our Grand Master, King Solomon, felt this when he said, "A good name is like precious ointment," and "is better than great riches." Of all places, the bosom of our fraternity should be the last to give shelter to a wilful slanderer. How can an institution which teaches unswerving obedience to the moral law tolerate such a monster? Nature is too poor to furnish a fit symbol for such a character. The coward, who stabs his unoffending and defenseless victim in the back; the savage wretch who, from hidden covert, shoots a poisoned arrow; the serpent, whose power lies not in the boldness of his attack, but in the venom of his sting; the lecherous rake, with worse than murderous intent, stealing at midnight on sleeping innocence, are but feeble types and symbols of the slanderer. To him the ruin of another's happiness; the staining of a spotless reputation acquired by long years of honest toil and industry; the shadow

cast upon the loved and innocent who surround the family hearth, are as nothing.

'Twas but a breath—
And yet the fair, good name was wilted;
And friends once warm grew cold and stilted,
And life was worse than death.

One venom'd word,
That struck its coward, poisoned blow;
In craven whispers, hushed and low—
And yet the wide world heard.

'Twas but a whisper—one
That muttered low for very shame,
The thing the slanderer dare not name—
And yet its work was done.

A hint so slight,
And yet so mighty in its power;
A human soul in one short hour,
Lies crushed beneath its blight.

Transactions of local interest.

Bro. John Frizzell presented a brief but exceedingly interesting report on Foreign Correspondence. Minnesota receives a full share of notice.

M. W. Nathan S. Woodworth, Knoxville, elected Grand Master.

R. W. John Frizzell, Nashville, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

TEXAS, 1882.

The Forty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas was held at Houston, December 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th, 1882.

M. W. Thomas Mathews, G. M., presiding.

One hundred and fifty lodges represented.

Five hundred and fifty on the roll.

Eleven dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported we find the following curious case :

Mr. A. lived in this county fifteen years ago. He had been married but a short time. He was away from home and a neighbor went there and grossly insulted his wife. When A. learned of the circumstances he armed himself, went and killed the offender. He disappeared from here, went to another section, assumed a different name, and under this assumed name was admitted, passed and raised to the Third Degree in masonry. He afterwards returned, stood his trial and was acquitted, and assumed his proper name. He is an honorable, high-toned gentleman, and one of our best citizens. What would be the proper course to set him right?

Answer. The killing by A. cuts no figure in the case. The question comes up squarely. A. was made a mason under one (an assumed name) and now wishes to be recognized as such under his proper (right) name. What would be the proper course to set him right? In accordance with resolution 153, page 73, Masonic Jurisprudence of Texas, "To affiliate, a mason must file his dimit with his petition, or reasonably account for his failing to do so." If, then, A. produces a dimit in the assumed name, and then satisfactorily explains to the lodge to which he applies for membership why the assumed name, and not the true one, appears in the dimit; that he is the person for whom it was intended, and therefore given, the lodge may receive and ballot upon the petition as upon any other. He (A.) cannot be considered a clandestinely made mason, if the lodge which conferred the degrees upon him was regularly constituted. The character or standing of the lodge conferring the degrees, if done regularly and in accordance with the manner of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, determines his status with reference to the brotherhood. It is true that the lodge of which he (the applicant) is a member, or the one within whose jurisdiction he may reside, may, either of them, prefer charges against him for applying for and receiving the degrees under, or in, an assumed name, and in so doing practicing a fraud; if the facts be such as warrant such a course.

Another :

Question. "What shall be done with those brethren who deny the Divine authenticity of the Bible? Shall charges be preferred against all such?"

* * * * *

"Let no action be taken with regard to a member so long as his con-

duct in the lodge, and out of it, conforms to the moral law and the principles and usages of masonry." And I added: "But if there be in your district a mason who publicly avows or boasts of his disbelief in the Divine authenticity of the Bible, thereby bringing reproach upon the institution and giving offence to its members, and the fact that he does so can be established, order charges for gross unmasonic conduct to be preferred against him at once, preside yourself at the trial, and should the proof adduced thereat establish his guilt, and the lodge refuse to inflict the severest penalty, appeal from its decision to the M. W. Grand Lodge. For, in the language of a former Grand Master, "the Indian, the Mohammedan or the Hindoo," and I add, or for that matter, the citizen of any other nationality, may all make good masons in their respective localities, but here in Texas we seek no masonic fellowship with any man who denies a belief in the Divine authenticity of that Book which we say to the world we take as the rule and guide to our faith and practice, nor with him who repudiates that God in whom, upon the very threshold of the Masonic Temple, we are taught to put our trust.

We find several other peculiar cases, but forbear reporting—one further decision:

If the W. M. is present and the S. W. absent, the station of the latter is filled by a *pro tem.* appointment. The J. W. fills his own station. He has a right to no other, save in the absence of both W. M. and S. W., when, by right, he presides. In such case, being for the time W. M., he must fill the Wardens' stations *pro tempore.*

On Sunday evening, December 17th, a Lodge of Sorrow was held in the Grand Lodge Hall in memory of those who had died during the year.

A report on Foreign Correspondence comprising a review of the proceedings of twenty-two Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1881, was presented by Bro. James Masterson.

We present one extract fully endorsing his opinion:

Many Grand Lodges insist that when a man applies for masonic degrees, but is rejected, that no other Masonic Lodge can acquire jurisdiction without the previously given consent of the Grand Lodge in whose jurisdiction the applicant desired to become a member of the order, but was rejected.

Your committee wish to give their emphatic dissent from such doctrine,

and whilst entertaining the highest respect for those holding differently, wish to say that in our opinion such a claim is contrary to reason. If the party is rejected, the lodge, nor any other body of masonry, have anything to do with such person, but he is to them as if he had never been. The rejection severs the casual connection made by the application. The applicant is refunded the money which accompanies his application and thus terminates the matter. Of course we do not intend to say that in the same jurisdiction such applicant can at once apply to some other lodge; this is regulated by the edicts of each Grand Lodge.

M. W. Charles Stewart, elected Grand Master.

R. W. G. H. Bringham, re-elected Grand Secretary, each of Houston.

UTAH, 1882.

The Eleventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Utah was held at Salt Lake City, January 17th and 18th, 1882.

M. W. P. H. Emerson, G. M., presiding.

Seven lodges in the jurisdiction and each one represented.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

The Grand Librarian concludes his report with—

The following beautiful lines express my sentiments in regard to our library, and I wish yours also:

“The world wants men, large-hearted manly men,
Men who shall join its chorus and prolong
The psalm of labor and the psalm of love.
The times want scholars, scholars who shall shape
The doubtful destinies of coming years;
And land the ark that bears the country's good,
Safe on some peaceful Ararat at last.
The age wants heroes, heroes who shall dare
To struggle in the solid ranks of truth;
To clutch the monster, error, by the throat;
To bear opinion by a loftier seat;
To blot the era of oppression out
And lead a universal freedom in.
And Heaven wants souls, fresh and capacious souls,
To taste its raptures and expand like flowers,
Beneath the glory of its central sun;

It wants fresh souls—not lean and shriveled ones;
 It wants fresh souls, my brother, give it thine.
 If thou, indeed, wilt act like men should act,
 If thou, indeed, wilt be what scholars should,
 If thou wilt be a hero, and wilt strive
 To help thy fellow and exalt thyself,
 Thy feet, at last, shall stand on jasper floors;
 Thy heart, at last, shall seem a thousand hearts—
 Each single heart with myriad raptures filled,
 While thou shalt sit with princes and with kings,
 Rich in the jewel of a ransomed soul.”

Transactions of local interest.

A masterly report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. Christopher Diehl, embracing a critical review of the proceedings of fifty-three Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1881 included. We guess that we will affix “The Doubter” to the Christopher, and head “Christopher the Doubter.”

Under the head of California, he says:

With the aims and objects of the so-called higher degrees we are not familiar; we have never taken any and never will, because we do not believe that by so doing we could be made a wiser or a better man, or bestow a benefit of any kind upon our fellow man.

* * * * *

Had we the power to wipe out with a stroke of a pen every degree above that of Master Mason we would do it without trembling, because by that act we would reinstate the original symbolic degrees, which are pure and simple in word and letter. No man ever composed anything superior to the symbolic degrees, and no man can; they are almost perfect, and their teachings, “as a rule and guide for our faith and practice,” cannot be surpassed and need not be; if every mason would only live up to it, a heaven would be on earth.

Under the head of Delaware—

The address opens thusly: “The institution of masonry, unless late discoveries in Egypt are misread, dates very far back into antiquity. More than thirty centuries look down upon our deliberations.” On that point we beg leave to disagree with the M. W. brother. We do not believe that our masonry has any kinship with the builders of the Egyptian pyra-

mids and obelisks; that a square and compass were found on the foundation stone proves nothing. But we do believe that we do have kinship with the builders' guilds of the middle ages, because history proves the latter, while the first is clouded in mystery, and thinking men cannot accept myths for truths.

* * * * *

It is possible that some of our Utah craftsmen feel grieved and may condemn the writer for these utterances, but it is for them we write this. There are by far to many in our small jurisdiction who date masonry back to creation, and who delight in the belief that Adam was our first brother. They cannot satisfy themselves with King Solomon; O, no, nothing less than Adam will suit them. Although they cannot produce a shadow of proof for their belief, yet they cling to it. And why? Because they have it from hearsay, and do not read and study for themselves. And those brothers we ask, whether they think that masonry would suffer if the ancient myths surrounding it were dropped and the historical facts put in their places? It is our firm conviction that the foundation of the present form of masonry was laid during the middle ages by the builders' guilds, and that its throne rests to-day on the heart-throbs of each individual mason, and will be safe while those heart-throbs are pure and good and noble, and not one moment later. For our masonry the ancient past is nothing, but the present tells the story, and during it we must work and erect that temple wherein future generations can dwell together in peace and unity.

The first great truth presented to the neophyte is the existence of a great, supreme, controlling first cause.

The second great truth, imparted by means of allegory, and is immortality.

When was this dogma first made known to man? And through what medium imparted?

Search the Old Testament from Genesis to Malachi, and no where is immortality distinctly enunciated, hinted at in devious passages, but no where positively proclaimed.

In the New Testament we find the dogma for the first time authoritatively asserted, divested of allegorical covering.

The world had been in existence divers thousands of years before the New Testament was written; was man ignorant of the fact that he was in possession of something immortal until the New Testament was written?

If previously taught, by whom? Through what media?

From the earliest times that history knows of, the truths of nature and religion were confined to the initiates in the mysteries taught by Allegory, Dark Sayings, Symbols, &c.

Masonry uses the same media for her instructions. The legend of Hiram, teaching immortality, is but the repetition with a change of names of the older legend; of the Dionysus; it in turn was borrowed from the Egyptian legend of Osiris, Typhon and Isis; profane history recounts no event as occurring upon the plains of Shinar, which could have been the basis of the Egyptian legend. But biblical history does relate one event from which these various legends are legitimately deducible.

The legends all tell the same story.

The death by violence of a distinguished personage—caused by a brother; by that death something was lost; a looking for that which was lost, and in the allegorical sequel a finding of a part of it, or of something which served as a substitute.

Does not the biblical story of the first death contain all the elements that are symbolized in the legends that have come down to us?

Bro. Christopher, "the Doubter," Rebold, Findel, &c., are not good authority for speculative masonry, however well they may have been posted as to the builder's guilds of the middle ages.

There, we must pass on, omitting several passages in this excellent report of Bro. Diehl's that we had marked for quotation.

M. W. William F. James, elected Grand Master.

R. W. Christopher Diehl, re-elected Grand Secretary, and is also Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence, each of Salt Lake City.

VERMONT, 1882.

The Ninetieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Vermont was held at Burlington, June 14th and 15th, 1882.

M. W. Lucius C. Butler, G. M., presiding.

Ninety-four lodges represented.

One hundred and two on the roll.

We note one of the decisions noted:

5. The records of a lodge ought always to be present in the lodge room; but if they are not, the business transacted would not necessarily be illegal, provided the records were properly made and duly recorded under the direction of the W. V. M., who is responsible for them.

In the conclusion of his lengthy but excellent address, the Grand Master quotes the following:

There's never a tear would fall,
But some kind heart would catch it;
There's never a sigh would swell,
But some kind heart would feel it;
There's never an orphan sad,
And never a widow lonely,
But some one would make glad
With smiles of joy, if only
The good men all were masons.

There's never a word profane
By heedless mortal spoken;
And never a cruel blow,
And never a statute broken;
There's never a man would die
Away from loved ones, lonely,
And never a hopeless sigh
Be heard on earth, if only
The good men all were masons.

But every heart would smile,
And tongue break forth with singing;
And stores of corn and wine and oil
The generous would be bringing;
All men would strive to make
The path of life less lonely—
A green flowery way,
An Eden walk, if only
The good men all were masons.

As to Grand Representatives the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the term of office of such Grand Representatives shall be limited to the period of five years, and that commissions hereafter

issued shall contain such limitation; and that all such commissions now in force shall terminate at the expiration of five years from their respective date.

Bro. Root presented a report on Foreign Correspondence, containing a review of the proceedings of forty-one Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1880 and 1881 included.

We like the report; Bro. Root venerates the old customs, old laws, old workings, and for that reason may be classed with us "old fogies," we consider it an honor to be thus styled for such reasons.

M. W. Lucius Butler, Essex, Grand Master.

R. W. William H. Root, Burlington, Grand Secretary, and is also Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee, were each re-elected.

VIRGINIA.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Virginia for 1882 not yet received.

In our report last year we took occasion to criticise a statement contained in the Orators address at the Centennial celebration at Yorktown.

Grand Secretary Isaacs writes us a long letter in confirmation of the statement of the Orator.

Bro. Isaacs' letter is interesting and presents some strong points; we have not as yet had time to pursue the enquiries suggested in the letter.

We may remark that if Washington, then President of the United States, appeared in a masonic procession, wearing the apron and other masonic emblems, and as Master of a lodge laying the corner-stone of the Capitol building of the nation, one would think that so much publicity would have been given to the event as to leave no room for question of the fact,—Bro. Isaacs quotes a newspaper article, &c.,—*Deo volente*, another year when we have Virginia for 1882, we will present Bro. Isaacs' letter, unless he objects, which we doubt, as it presents facts

upon which the statement is based, that we have never seen and believe have never been published.

WISCONSIN, 1882.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin was held at Milwaukee, June 13th and 14th, 1882.

M.: W.: Emmons E. Chapin, G.: M.: presiding.

Eighty-two lodges represented.

Two hundred and sixteen on the roll.

Whew! thus far and we have met with an obstruction; first form all right, nine forms missing, the next upside down, and the balance mixed up, binders apparently picked up odds and ends and stuck them in indiscriminately.

Just made the discovery, have not time to write for another copy, hence must pass Wisconsin much to our regret, but we have the picture of Grand Master Chapin, a very good one too, so there is something saved.

M.: W.: Lewis E. Reed, Ripon, elected Grand Master.

A circular informs us that R.: W.: John W. Laffin, Milwaukee, has been appointed Grand Secretary.

WASHINGTON, 1882.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory was held at Walla Walla, June 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, 1882.

M.: W.: Ralph Guichard, G.: M.:, presiding.

Thirty-two lodges represented.

Thirty-nine on the roll.

Five dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported, we note :

1. That a dispensation for a public installation on St. John's day, Dec. 27th, is not necessary.
2. That it is the practice in this jurisdiction to re-install all re-elected officers, and that no officer can be installed by proxy.

3. That the fee for the several degrees, as established by the By-Laws, must invariably accompany the application.

4. That a dimit can not be granted to an officer of a Lodge, who has been duly elected and installed, until his term of office has expired.

* * * * *

6. That it is the duty of every lodge to discipline all members who knowingly recommended unworthy material.

7. That members of lodges under foreign jurisdictions cannot petition for the formation of new lodges in this jurisdiction.

A very good address, historical and otherwise, as containing a capital advertisement of the extent and resources of the Territory.

Transactions of local interest.

Bro. T. M. Reed presented a report on Foreign Correspondence replete with interesting and valuable information, and if the brethren of that far off and comparatively isolated jurisdiction are desirous of masonic information, they will not again require a report from Bro. Reed to be confined to one hundred and fifty pages.

The proceedings of fifty-three Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota for 1881, are reviewed in a very pleasing style.

M. W. Joseph A. Kuhn, Port Townsend, elected Grand Master.

R. W. Thomas M. Reed, Olympia, re-elected Grand Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1882.

The Eighteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia was held at Wheeling, November 14th and 15th, 1882.

M. W. W. H. H. Flick, D. G. M. presiding.

Seventy-three lodges represented.

One hundred and seventeen on the roll.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master had removed from the State during his term—he had made several decisions, from among those reported we select:

1. That a former member of an extinct lodge in good standing at the time the lodge became extinct, is a non-affiliated mason, eligible to membership in any lodge that many desire to receive him.

2. That a person who had been a member of a lodge now extinct, need not necessarily show full payment of dues to extinct lodge in order to enable him to affiliate; that standing is presumed to be good, at least, until proceedings are taken against him for non-payment or other cause.

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4. That being a Roman Catholic does not disqualify a man, possessing the other necessary qualifications, from being made a mason.

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6. That it is not essential that candles should be used about the altar, that gas-lights or other "tapers" will answer.

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8. That if accused is under suspension he cannot be present at his trial.

9. That a person under suspension cannot prefer charges in a lodge.

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11. That a telegraph operator capable of earning a living was not disqualified because of the loss of his thumb and index finger of left hand.

12. That the loss of the right thumb would disqualify such unfortunate person.

From the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence :

Your committee are of the opinion that the Senior Warden, if present, is, in the absence of the Worshipful Master, master of the lodge *pro tem.*, and is responsible as such; should he find it necessary to call another brother to preside for any purpose whatever, the fact should be so recorded in the minutes, and the Senior Warden should sign the minutes as master *pro tem.*

Bro. O. S. Long, as Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented a report occupying four pages.

M. : W. : W. H. H. Flick, Martinsburg, elected Grand Master.

R. : W. : O. S. Long, Wheeling, re-elected Grand Secretary.

WYOMING, 1882.

The Eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming was held at Laramie, October 10th, 1882.

M. : W. : Robert Wilson, G. : M. : , presiding.

Five lodges represented, comprising all the jurisdiction.

Transactions of local interest.

Bro. John H. Symons presented a very able and exceedingly interesting report on Foreign Correspondence. We have largely exceeded the limits we had set for our report, and must forego the pleasure it would afford us to present extracts. The best reports do not emanate from the older jurisdictions, as the report before us demonstrates.

Wyoming did not appear in our last report for the reason that the proceedings were not received.

M. : W. : J. K. Jeffrey, Cheyenne, elected Grand Master.

R. : W. : John H. Symons, Laramie, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Fraternally submitted,

A. T. C. PIERSON,

Chairman.

APPENDIX H.

DIRECTORY OF GRAND LODGES.

COMPILED FROM THE LATEST DATE

GRAND LODGE. OF	GRAND MASTER.		GRAND SECRETARY.	
	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	Rufus W. Cobb...	Montgomery...	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arkansas.....	George E. Dodge...	Little Rock....	Fay Hempstead....	Little Rock.
Arizona.....	John T. Alsap....	Phoenix.....	G. J. Roskrige....	Tucson.
British Columbia.	C. M. Chambers...	Victoria.....	E. C. Baker.....	Laurel Point.
Connecticut.....	James McCormick..	Windsor.....	Joseph K. Wheeler	Hartford.
California.....	Clay W. Taylor....	Shasta.....	Alex. G. Abel....	San Francisco.
Colorado.....	Frank Church.....	Denver.....	Ed. C. Parmelee...	Georgetown.
Canada.....	Daniel Spry.....	Bairie.....	J. J. Mason.....	Hamilton.
Delaware.....	J. W. H. Watson...	Newport.....	William S. Hayes..	Wilmington.
Dist. of Columbia	N. D. Larner.....	Washington....	W. R. Singleton...	Washington.
Dakota.....	.....	.....	Charles T. McCoy..	Bon Homme.
Florida.....	.....	.....	D. C. Dawkins....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	Josiah L. Wright...	Rome.....	J. E. Blackshear...	Macon.
Illinois.....	D. M. Browning...	Benton.....	Loyal L. Munn....	Freeport.
Indiana.....	Calvin W. Prather..	Jeffersonville...	W. H. Smythe....	Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	G. B. Van Saun....	Cedar Falls....	Theodore S. Parvin	Iowa City.
Idaho.....	L. F. Cartee.....	Boise City....	J. H. Wickersham..	Silver City.
Indian Territory.	Charles E. Gooding..	Colbert.....	J. S. Murrow.....	Atoka.
Kentucky.....	G. D. Buckner....	Lexington....	Hiram Bassett....	Millersburg.
Kansas.....	Wm. Cowgill.....	Fredonia.....	John H. Brown....	Wyandotte.
Louisiana.....	W. R. Whitaker....	New Orleans...	J. C. Bachelor....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Marquis F. King...	Portland.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Massachusetts...	S. C. Lawrence....	Boston.....	S. D. Nickerson...	Boston.
Maryland.....	John S. Tyson....	Baltimore....	Jacob H. Medairy..	Baltimore.
Michigan.....	Alanson Partridge..	Birmingham...	W. P. Innes.....	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota.....	C. H. Benton.....	Minneapolis...	A. T. C. Pierson...	St. Paul.
Missouri.....	Chas. C. Woods...	Kansas City...	John D. Vincill...	St. Louis.
Mississippi.....	Frederic Speed....	Vicksburg.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Montana.....	T. M. Pomeroy....	Missoula.....	Cornelius Hedges..	Helena.
Manitoba.....	John H. Bell.....	Winnipeg.....	H. D. LeCappellain	Winnipeg.
New Hampshire.	Alpheus W. Baker...	Lebanon.....	George P. Cleaves..	Coucord.
New Jersey.....	William Hardacre..	Camden.....	Joseph H. Hough...	Trenton.
New York.....	Benjamin Flagler..	Suspension Br.	E. M. L. Ehlers...	New York.
North Carolina..	Robert Bingham...	Bingham Sch'l.	Donald W. Bain...	Raleigh.
Nebraska.....	Edwin F. Warren...	Nebraska City..	W. R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	Horatio S. Mason...	Carson.....	John D. Hammond..	Carson.
New Mexico.....	H. L. Waldo.....	Santa Fe.....	D. J. Miller.....	Santa Fe.
New Brunswick..	B. R. Stevenson...	St. Andrews...	E. J. Wetmore....	St. John.
Nova Scotia.....	W. J. W. Lawrie...	Halifax.....	Benjamin Curren...	Halifax.
Ohio.....	C. C. Kiefer.....	Urbana.....	John D. Caldwell...	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	G. M. Stroud.....	Portland.....	F. J. Babcock....	Salem.
Pennsylvania...	Conrad B. Day....	Philadelphia...	Michael Nisbet....	Philadelphia.
P. E. Island.....	John Yeo.....	Port Hill.....	G. W. Wakeford...	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	J. H. Graham.....	Richmond....	J. H. Isaacs.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island...	Thomas Vincent...	Westerly....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.
South Carolina..	John Kennedy.....	Camden.....	Charles Inglesby...	Charleston.
Tennessee.....	N. S. Woodworth...	Knoxville....	John Frizzell....	Nashville.
Texas.....	Charles Stewart...	Houston.....	G. H. Bringham...	Houston.
Utah.....	William F. James..	Salt Lake City.	Christopher Diehl..	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Lucius Butler.....	Essex.....	William H. Root...	Burlington.
Virginia.....	Reuben M. Page...	Abingdon....	W. B. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
Wisconsin.....	Lewis E. Reed.....	Ripon.....	John W. Ladfin...	Milwaukee.
Wash. Territory.	Joseph A. Kuhn...	Port Townsend..	Thomas M. Reed...	Olympia.
West Virginia...	W. H. H. Flick....	Martinsburg...	O. S. Long.....	Wheeling.
Wyoming.....	J. K. Jeffrey.....	Cheyenne.....	John H. Symons...	Laramie.
New South Wales	J. S. Parnell.....	Sydney.....	H. G. Rowell.....	Sydney